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THE
UNITED BRETHREN'S
Missionary Intelligencer,
AND
RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY;
CONTAINING

THE MOST RECENT ACCOUNTS RELATING TO THE UNITED BRETHREN'S MISSIONS
AMONG THE HEATHEN;

With other interesting Communications from the Records of that Church.

NO. VII. THIRD QUARTER, 1829. VOL. III.

GREENLAND.

Extract of a Letter from Brother JOHN C. KLEINSCHMIDT.

FREDERICKSTHAL, June 14th, 1828.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

"I received your kind letter of the 2d of February, by the arrival of the ship at the Danish colony of Frederickshaab. I and my wife and fellow-labourers return many thanks for your kindness in sending us letters from England, with so much interesting information. I will, in return, send you a short extract of our diary, that you may perceive what the Lord has done for us and our congregation in the year past. You will see that He has here gathered together many souls, desirous of following Him in the regeneration, and who, though encompassed with infirmities, love Him in sincerity. We are encouraged by the proofs we have of His patience and long-suffering, and of the care He, as the good Shepherd, takes of His flock. We are, every now and then, obtaining more distinct information of the number of heathen inhabitants on the east coast; and the Danish government has now determined to send a party upon a reconnoitring voyage to that coast, whom we expect shortly to see with us. They have been encouraged by our venturing to form a settlement here, by which the unreasonable dread of the neighbourhood of Staatenhoek had been greatly diminished. When, in the year 1821, I was on my voyage hither, the Danish people at Nenorstelik used all their eloquence to prevail upon me to desist from my purpose, and not to go to Staatenhoek.

"At length the ship has brought the frame-work of our church, which before seemed impracticable; but this year the directors of the Greenland colony insisted upon it, (as Brother Reuss informs me), that the whole should be transported hither; and he supposes that it was by an order from the King. Last year we received our provision-house, the erection of which is already completed.

"Who could have expected this! Is it not a proof that the Lord

is with us! It remains as true now as formerly, that His compassions never fail; and it is no wonder, that that exclamation is so often repeated in the Psalms—*'O give thanks unto the Lord, for He is gracious, and His mercy endureth forever.'*

"When the whole of our plan is executed, you may represent to yourself the dwelling-house standing in the middle; on one side, the church, and on the other, the provision-house and stable; and so contrived that we can pass from one to the other under cover, which is a very necessary precaution in this place. The whole will look beautiful, with a garden, surrounded with a wall five feet high. The garden is raised above the surrounding level, which no other settlement here can boast of. But the chief point is, that the beauty of our settlement be within, and that the grace of our Lord and Saviour may prevail; for the things of this earth are dead, and perish.

"When I first went to Greenland, a situation for which, from my childhood, I felt a peculiar affection, and offered myself for that particular mission, I prayed to the Lord, that He would never let me see the downfall of His Greenland Zion. He has indeed heard my prayers; and when at the close of the year 1827, I wrote down the number of our congregation, being two hundred and ninety, of whom not one is for the present excluded, I could not but shed tears of joy, and exclaimed, *'O that it might always be in the same state.'* I frequently tell my Greenland hearers, that they have nothing to fear but sin, and the devil, its author. Lately, fourteen Heathen desired their names to be written down, and more are expected to come to us. Our congregation, therefore, including the new people, counts upwards of three hundred; may they all listen to the voice of the Holy Spirit, and seek shelter against the enemy of souls, under the wings of their Almighty Protector.

"Hitherto we have not found it necessary to ask for coals, for during the whole of our building, we were furnished with fuel from the neighbourhood, for which we were not obliged to go far, there being a great quantity of juniper bushes upon our land. The Greenlanders have brought us so large a store, that it may serve us for two years. I rejoice that my Brother is so active in the concerns of the mission.

"I have not yet seen our children, Brother Ihrer and his wife, at Lichtenfels. We are very sorry to hear that Brother and Sister Schmitt leave the Cape. We always found their reports most useful and instructive, and think their experience something like our own. If they are with you, salute them most cordially from us. We salute all our Brethren and Sisters in England. I remain your affectionate Brother,

J. C. KLEINSCHMIDT."

LICHTENAU.

No letter having been received this year by the Secretary of the Society from the Brethren at Lichtenau, the following brief notice of the progress of the Mission at this settlement, communicated from Germany, will not be unacceptable.

The winter of 1827-8 proved comparatively mild, and the Green-

landers experienced no difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of food. The season was a healthy one, both to the natives and to Europeans. Among the members of the congregation, the grace of our Saviour prevailed, in a very perceptible manner, of which both their words and whole demeanor afforded satisfactory evidence. The Church-festivals were well attended, and the Lord laid His blessing upon them, as well as upon the Sunday and daily services. Twelve adult heathen were baptized during the year. The congregation consisted of 638 baptized, including 251 communicants, and 30 unbaptized: Total, 668 Greenlanders, under the care of the Missionaries.

EXTRACT

Of the Diary of FREDERICKSTHAL, in GREENLAND, 1827.

May. During this month, many Heathen, visited us, and on the 21st, a boat filled with them, arrived, and related, that, being in a great hurry to get to the north, they had intended to pass by, but that a little girl, six years old, had not ceased with tears to beg that they would call here, as she had a great desire to see us; they therefore could not resist the child's entreaties. When the little girl was told what the children here had learned during the winter, and what they had heard of Jesus Christ our Saviour, and how pleasant it had been to them; and when we showed her their little books, the poor child was greatly affected, and stood, with eyes full of tears, as it were in deep meditation. On the contrary, the conduct of the old people was marked with indifference, and nothing seemed to make the least impression upon them.

23d. Our two boats returned from the ship at Julienhaab, one loaded with provisions and the other with planks. We blessed God that they were protected from all danger on their voyage, and beg to thank our dear Brethren and Sisters in all congregations, for a plentiful supply of our wants. It is a proof that their hearts are with us, nor are their prayers wanting to commend us in our loneliness to the grace and help of our Saviour, which affords us great encouragement and comfort. We are particularly thankful to our beloved Scotch friends in Edinburgh and Leith, for a barrel of biscuits, and many other most useful articles.

26th. We finished building a wall filled with earth and stones, and stretching along the whole front of our premises, being 88 feet long, 34 feet deep, and 5 feet high. We hope that our successors will reap the benefit of this undertaking, (which has cost us much labour and contrivance), and profit by it. All the arrangements are complete, except the wall and a part adjoining the house, which is enclosed for a garden, and sown with various vegetables.

June 15th. Our Greenlanders returned from the herring fishery, which yielded an abundant supply. We were pleased to find that our people had conducted themselves well; for, as upon these occasions a number of Greenlanders meet together from Lichtenau, and

from the Danish factories, the young people are apt to spend their leisure time in levity. We never cease to warn them against improper pastimes, and are always thankful, when they take our admonitions to heart. This is the more praiseworthy, as they are the same people who, in their heathen state, came into the neighbourhood of Lichtenau, and gave us so much trouble by their wild dances and outrageous behaviour, by which they generally occasioned harm to the baptized, who were obliged to see and be witnesses to all the abominable practices of the heathen. The latter called the plain where all these things were done, *Nuennarngvik*, that is, *the place for pleasureable pastime*. They are now ashamed of these things, having found something more pleasant and profitable. This change has taken place within but few years, and is a proof of the power of the Gospel, and the grace of God, for which we render thanks to our Almighty Saviour.

July 1st. Our evening service was numerously attended, and we rejoiced to see our people again assembled in health and comfort. They also expressed their joyful feeling. A brother said, "while we were yet heathen, we spent our time in wandering up and down; we lived like other animals, and did not much care where we happened to be; but now, when we are absent, we always feel a drawing towards this place, and want to return to you." Others expressed their joy in similar declarations.

On the 4th. The assistant *Nathaniel* arrived here with his family. He immediately called upon us, both to make a report of his success in the seal-fishery, and of the remarkable preservation of his life, the narrative of which might almost appear fabulous, had he not related it himself, and he is a man of unimpeached veracity. First, he, exclaimed, "I have now experienced what it is to be near death," and then related the following: Being in company with another Brother, who was yet inexperienced in the management of a kayak, he met a *Neitersoak*, the largest kind of seal, which he killed*. He then discovered his companion upon a flake of ice, endeavoring to kill another of the same species, and in danger. He therefore left his dead seal, kept buoyant by the bladder, and hastened to help his Brother. They succeeded in killing the seal, but suddenly a strong north wind arose, and carried off both the kayaks to sea. They now with terror beheld themselves left upon a small flake of ice, far from the land, driving about in the open sea, nor could they discover any kayaks in the neighbourhood. They cried aloud for help, but in vain. Meanwhile, the wind rose in strength, and carried both the kayaks, and also the piece of ice, swiftly along with

* *Neitersoak* is a large species of seal, with a short, thick, black wool under its white hair, which gives it a beautiful grey colour. It has, likewise, a thick folded skin on its forehead, which it can draw over its eyes, like a cap, to defend them against the storms, waves, stones and sand; it is for this reason called *Clapmutz*. It is about nine feet long. *Crantz, Hist. of Greenland*, Vol. 1, page 125.

the waves. Having lost sight of the former, they now saw themselves without the least hope of deliverance. *Nathaniel* added, "I continued praying to our Saviour, and thought with great grief of the situation of my poor family, but felt a small degree of hope arising in my breast." Unexpectedly he saw his dead seal floating towards him, and was exceedingly surprized at its approaching against the wind, till it came so near the flake of ice, that they could secure it. But how should a dead seal become the means of their deliverance? and what was now to be done? All at once, *Nathaniel* resolved, at a venture, to seat himself upon the dead floating seal, and, by the help of his paddle, which he had fortunately kept in his hand when he joined his companion on the ice, to go in quest of the kayaks. Though the sea and waves continually overflowed him, yet the body of the seal being sufficiently buoyant to bear his weight, he kept his seat, made after the kayaks, and succeeded in overtaking his own, into which he crept and went in quest of that of his companion, which he likewise found. He also kept possession of the seal, and now hastened in search of the flake of ice, on which his companion was most anxiously looking out for him. Having reached it, he brought him his kayak, and enabled him to secure the other seal, when both returned home in safety.

We were thankful that *Nathaniel* had received no harm from so dangerous an adventure. During this affecting narrative, he ascribed his preservation, not to his own clever contrivance, but to the mercy of God alone; and added, "when I found myself delivered from death, and sat again in my kayak, I shed abundance of tears of gratitude to our Saviour, for in my great distress my only hope was placed on Him, I ascribe to Him alone my deliverance." We could not refrain from tears on hearing the undisguised and simple account he gave of this event, and joined in his thanksgivings to the Lord, who has thousands of means at His command of saving those who call upon Him in trouble.

On the 20th. We received by post-kayaks the agreeable news, that Brother Mehlhose and his wife, of Lichtenfels, destined for this place, had arrived safe at Lichtenau on the 18th; but as their dwelling here is not quite finished, we were obliged to beg them to wait a little longer at Lichtenau.

"To-day, three strange heathen men arrived here on a visit, attended the usual Friday's Liturgy with apparent devotion, and were very kindly treated by our assistants, who introduced them to us. They were said to come from a great distance on the Eastern coast, which appeared probable, the shape of their dress being different from that of our people. To the question, how many days they had spent upon the voyage, they could give no distinct answer. We invited them into our house, but they did not come. Their behaviour was very quiet and reserved, and they seemed to consider this place with astonishment and great confusion of ideas. They will have much to tell their own people, when they return. Their kayaks were stuffed full of the most beautiful skins, for barter with the

merchants and Greenlanders of Nennortelik for European goods; with which they hoped to carry on a profitable trade with their countrymen. O that the Lord might soon bring these distant people to the knowledge of Himself by the Gospel!

On the 27th. We celebrated the third anniversary of our arrival here, with humble gratitude to God our Saviour, by whose grace and power we had been helped and protected. Our hearts and lips were filled with thanksgiving. Brother and Sister Kleinschmidt, and Brother De Fries have been here from the beginning.

August 6th. The sea was again filled with drift ice, which is always the case with a South wind. We are often anxious about the non-arrival of our church from Copenhagen, and therefore resolved to lengthen the west end of our dwelling, though, by this addition, Brother Kleinschmidt's bedchamber loses its light. We thereby, however, gain room for public worship and for our school. We used this additional building on the 15th of September for the first time.

October 2d. A dreadful storm from the S. W. drove our boats in the night from their anchors, and carried them into the open sea; they were indeed recovered, but had suffered much injury.

November 1st. We had a heavy thunder-storm, with much lightning. This was to most of the Greenlanders a new phenomenon, and they were much terrified.

Speaking with the communicants previous to the holy communion, one of them said, "you told us, that only true believers ought to partake of this sacrament; if so, then I am unworthy, for I do not feel that love in my heart towards our Saviour which I ought to do, and am often full of unbelief." He was told that the Lord receives all who feel and complain of their defects, and, by the enjoyment of the communion, strengthens our faith, and rekindles our love towards Himself. On the 9th, we spoke with the new people.

Immernek, the old *Angekok*, who came to live here last year, was asked, whether he had conducted himself with propriety during the Summer, in the out-place, or practised his former follies: in answer to which, he lifted up his hands and placed them before his eyes, saying, thus I always kept my eyes fixed upon the Lord, being determined not to forget Him. This poor man seems to be earnestly seeking his soul's salvation.

On the 13th, eight Brethren and Sisters were added to the company of assistants and servants. Two of the assistants, *John Michael* and *Peter*, and their wives, have long distinguished themselves by their good sense and correct behaviour, and enjoy the confidence and love of the whole congregation. We are truly thankful that we have such persons among us, and their services are particularly wanted in such a place, and among so many new people.

The children had a feast made for them by the distribution of a gift sent by the young ladies at Montmirail; each of them, ninety in number, receiving a piece of bread, for which they expressed great thankfulness.

On the 13th, the assistant, *Nathaniel*, in the morning-meeting,

spoke as follows:—"Let every one now attend to me. Dear Brethren and Sisters, whenever I am called upon to speak to you, I feel like a poor child, who does not know what to say; I am, therefore, ashamed, and tremble before you and before the Lord, for I have been a heathen, and spent much time in ignorance and sin: but hear me, I will speak only a few words to you, and tell you, that the Creator of heaven and earth came to us from heaven, shed His blood, and died for you. And why did he do this? He tells us Himself, in His Holy Word, that the thoughts and imaginations of the human heart are evil; He therefore shed His precious blood to wash and cleanse us from sin. On your account, He hung upon the cross, pierced in his hands, feet and side, and covered with wounds from head to foot. He endured revilings and buffetings for us, and if we always had him before us in this form, we should hate sin. He heals our hearts from that incurable disease, and clothes us in His blood-bought righteousness. Therefore, my dear friends, consider Him, who has suffered so much for you; and apply to Him every day of your lives; you will then not be confounded before Him on the day of His appearing, &c." It was very affecting and edifying to us, to hear such a discourse delivered by a man, who, but a few years ago, was a blind heathen; and the words of our Saviour occurred to us, "*I will manifest myself unto them.*" Our faith is strengthened, that he will manifest Himself unto many more.

23d. We spoke individually with all the baptized. Several of them expressed their fears for those of their relatives, who had died as heathens. A Sister said, "I am not distressed about my children, for they hear of their Saviour, and may be converted to Him; but while I was walking out yesterday, I wept much on account of my sister, who died as a heathen in her sins; she also might have been saved, had she heard the Gospel." One of the Brethren expressed the same sorrow for his parents. Another said, that frequently he could not sleep for joy, when he considered what undeserved mercy had been shown to him.

December 6th. *Nathaniel*, in the morning-meeting, spoke with energy upon our obligations to obey the commandments of Christ, and added, "The sins which he has forgiven you, you must not return to, but follow him in simplicity."

To-day, a Polar bear, invited by the smell of the Greenland provision-house, came into the settlement. The Greenlanders attacked him with stones and drove him back into the sea, where they soon killed him.

The old *Angekuk*, *Immernek*, related, that, some time ago, he had made a voyage northward of his habitation on the east coast, where he had met a great many Greenlanders and more houses than there were on the west side, of which there are now nearly three hundred standing. Though this may be a somewhat exaggerated account, yet all reports from thence strengthen the belief, that on the eastern coast, and in the islands adjoining, many Greenlanders reside; and when we are here well settled, and possess a spacious

church, it may please the Lord to enlarge our sphere of usefulness, and bring many of those heathen to us, for their eternal welfare. On that coast they have no opportunity whatever of hearing the Gospel.

At a catechization of the children previous to the celebration of Christmas, being asked what verses they had learnt relating to that festival, several of them at once began to repeat and sing that hymn, "*O Head so full of bruises,*" which is always their favourite hymn, though not relating to the subject of the nativity. We celebrated the Christmas season with great blessing, of which many encouraging testimonies were heard, when we spoke with our people in the following days. One said, "Jesus is the only object to which the desires of every heart ought to be directed." Another expressed himself thus, "What can I do to shew my gratitude to our Saviour? I answer, I will give Him my heart; but then I think, you dare not do this, for it is full of sin and pollution, and what would He say to it, whose eyes are as flames of fire! Would He accept of it?" At the conclusion of the year, we offered up praise and thanksgiving to our God and Heavenly Father for all His mercies, to Jesus Christ our Lord and Saviour for His love and grace, and to the Holy Ghost for His faithful care of us, and his warnings and consolations. And when we consider that this congregation consists chiefly of persons born and brought up in heathenism, and in all the abominations connected with it, many of whom have grown old and grey in sin, we cannot be thankful enough for all the mercy the Lord has shewn unto them, and for bringing them from darkness unto his marvellous light, and for giving such a manifest proof of the power of the Word of the Cross, by their conversion.

We have a small, but faithful and increasing company of communicants. Our joy and thanksgiving, however, are always accompanied with fervent prayers, that the Lord would build up this Church of His own planting, the work of His hands, that He may be glorified; and may He make it to be a burning and a shining light, to lead other heathens into the path of life.—Amen.

During the course of the year 1827, 22 persons have been baptized; 19 admitted to the Lord's Supper; 3 couple married; 8 departed this life; 8 of the baptized have returned to Lichtenau; and 14 heathen moved hither. The whole congregation at the close of the year consists of 290 persons; of whom 227 are baptized.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Extract from the Diary of ENON, for the year 1828.

January 1st. The solemn services with which we concluded the old, and entered into the new year, were attended by many strangers, both colonists and Hottentots; and we were thankful to have this opportunity afforded us, of proclaiming the name and salvation of Jesus Christ our Saviour to many hundreds of our fellow-sinners. May the precious seed of the gospel prove to have been sown in

hearts prepared for its reception by the production of abundant fruit, to the praise and glory of God. On the 2d and 3d instant, Brother Halter and Sister Hornig were engaged in speaking individually with the classes of the candidates for baptism and new people, and with the children. By their intercourse with the former, they were much edified and encouraged; a conviction of their own sinfulness, and of the necessity of living faith in Jesus appearing generally to prevail among them. The state of the children at present is less satisfactory, and causes us to offer many a fervent prayer to the Lord, that He would deliver them from that which is hurtful, and draw their souls unto Himself.

6th. The festival of Epiphany was a season of much blessing. We commended to Him, who is in an especial manner the Light and Desire of the Gentiles, not only the little flock of believers, which He has been pleased to collect in this place, but likewise all our congregations, gathered from the Negroes, Greenlanders, Indians, Hottentots, and Esquimaux, beseeching Him to keep them as the apple of His eye, and to add daily unto their number. Seven persons were on this occasion admitted members of the Church by holy baptism. About this time we had the grief to dismiss several individuals, who had not only themselves fallen into open sin, but had been the instruments of misleading others.

14th. Our mill being rendered unserviceable by the extreme drought, we were under the necessity of sending a wagon-load of wheat and barley to be ground at Algoa-bay, a distance of nearly fifty miles from this place. The wagon returned on the 20th, our people having met with but partial success. But for the kindness of the Landdrost, the whole cargo must have been brought home unground, as none of the windmills at Algoa-bay were found to be at work.

On the 17th was the funeral of the aged communicant, *Salome Klass*, who departed happily to the Lord on the preceding day. She had lived here little more than five years, during which period her whole conduct testified of the power of divine grace to change the heart, and reform the life of the most ignorant and depraved of mankind. Although she understood the Dutch language very imperfectly, and it was, in consequence, difficult to converse with her; the inward peace and joy in the Holy Ghost, which she experienced, were rendered manifest in her, in a way which it would be difficult to transcribe. Often, when she wished to express the happiness of her soul, she first pointed with her finger towards heaven, then laid her hand upon her heart, and said, "Here he dwells, I am but too happy."

23d. We were rejoiced by a heavy and continued rain, for which we brought our heart-felt thanks to our heavenly Father.

In the night of the 26th, a tiger ventured to intrude into a newly erected out-house, in order to obtain his share of an ox which had been killed a few days before. Being disturbed, however, by the dogs belonging to the kraal, who were unwilling that he should enjoy the feast alone, he had some difficulty in defending himself against these

secondary intruders: the result was, as might be expected, a considerable uproar in our premises, by which Brother Nauhaus and family were greatly disturbed. Although the dogs had no great victory to boast of, their interference hindered the tiger from carrying off any part of the carcase; a great disappointment to him no doubt, as he is always glad to have some provision in store. A few days after, we had a visit from a lion, who, it seems, had committed several depredations in our neighbourhood. On this occasion he killed a horse. It is a pity that our people are so much afraid of this animal, that they do not let him approach within musket shot, but drive him off with shouts, and then engage in a pursuit, which is always hazardous, and sometimes fatal to one or other straggler of the party.

31st. We had an agreeable visit from Mr. Blair, teacher of the English language at Caledon, and a friend of our Brethren and Sisters at Gnadenthal. The following day he set out for Graham's Town, his future place of residence, accompanied by our best wishes.

February 3d. Brother Halter set out for Uitenhage, where he was commissioned to wait upon the magistrates of this district, who have been lately appointed by the Colonial Government, and to recommend the Mission at Enon to their protection. In the absence of the Civil Commissioner, Mr. Van der Riet, Mr. Aspelung, the district magistrate, received the Missionary in the most friendly manner, promised that every thing should be done to promote the well-being of the Mission, and expressed his hope to pay an early visit at Enon. Since the commencement of the present year, the administration of the government of the colony has assumed quite a different form, and various changes have taken place among the persons in authority. Among others who have retired from active service, is our friend Colonel Cuyler, who now resides at his farm of Dornenkraal, about three miles to the east of Uitenhage.

15th. Some of our people had the good fortune to kill a pretty large elephant. For several successive days they were employed in bringing the carcase piecemeal to our settlement.

About the 21st, we conversed individually with our communicants, and rejoiced to perceive, that the Lord continues to carry on His work of grace in their hearts. Most of them appear sincerely desirous to experience, from day to day, the cleansing virtue of the blood of Christ, and to adorn the doctrine of God their Saviour in all things.

23d. We partook of the Holy Communion with the congregation, to the strengthening and refreshing of our souls. Two persons lately confirmed were present with us for the first time. Within the last two months, eight-and-twenty persons, belonging chiefly to families of Hottentot soldiers, have been admitted inhabitants of our place.

March 16th, was the funeral of the communicant Sister *Rachel Gedult*. She came to live here in the year 1821, and it was soon apparent, that the grace of God which bringeth salvation, had been revealed also to her heart. In *June*, 1822, she was baptized, and, about a year after, admitted to the Holy Communion. Her remaining days on earth were spent in communion with her Saviour, on

whom alone her confidence was placed. Her tedious and painful illness was the consequence of the brutal treatment of her husband, who, previous to forsaking her, inflicted so serious an injury upon her chest, by repeated blows, that she was ever afterwards subject to constant spitting of blood. At length, after her body had been worn almost to a skeleton by the severity of her sufferings, she was permitted to enter into that rest that remaineth for the people of God.

To-day, we had the pleasure to welcome our dear Brethren, Lemmertz and Hoffman, with their wives, on their way to the country of the Tambookies. The following week was occupied in various arrangements necessary for the continuance of their journey, and their settlement in a strange land. The Passion season afforded us many a blessed opportunity of meditating on the last discourses, and the meritorious sufferings and death, of our Redeemer. On Palm Sunday, the 20th, Brother Hoffman preached to a numerous congregation, who seemed much impressed with what they heard. In the afternoon was a discourse to the communicants, in reference to the approaching Holy Communion.

April 2d. We received by the hand of our friend, Mr. Matthews, a letter from the Rev. Mr. Morgan, of Somerset, containing the kindest expressions of interest in the progress of our missionary work in this country, which he rejoiced to learn was about to be extended by the establishment of a station beyond the frontier. Towards this undertaking, he requested us to accept a donation of twenty dollars. The celebration of the Holy Communion on Maundy Thursday, and the solemn services of Good Friday, were seasons of especial blessing for our whole congregation. In commemorating the meritorious death of the Lamb of God, we were anew reminded of His claim to the possession of our souls and bodies, which He has purchased at so dear a price.

The 6th, being Easter Sunday morning, a large company of our own people and of strangers assembled in our burial ground before sun-rise, with whom we joined in praying the beautiful Litany appointed for this occasion. In the course of this festival, two adults were baptized into the death of Jesus, and two were received into the congregation.

8th. We took leave of our dear Missionaries appointed to begin the Tambookie Mission, with fervent prayers that the Lord would Himself go with them, protect and support them amidst all dangers and difficulties, and grant an abundant blessing to their labours.

13th. A company of fifty persons, who, since Easter, 1827, have been admitted to various church privileges, presented themselves in the house of the Lord, to thank Him for the mercy bestowed upon them, and to implore His grace and strength to enable them to walk worthy of their heavenly vocation.

May 1st. We held our annual school examination, and were much gratified to find that many of the children had made surprising progress in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Several will cease from

this time to attend on the week days, but will continue their attendance at the Sunday-school.

14th. Four persons were confirmed in the usual solemn manner, and afterwards had the privilege of partaking of the Holy Communion with the congregation on the 17th instant.

11th. *Daniel Matross*, a Caffre, and a member of our congregation, called upon us to relate the circumstances of a merciful preservation of his life, which he experienced during his late absence from Enon. In the middle of the night, while asleep in a solitary hut, he was attacked by a wolf, who, besides inflicting several wounds upon his face, bit his right arm in so dreadful a manner, that he is never likely to recover the use of it. Had not *Daniel* been a man of great bodily strength, he would probably have lost his life in the encounter. At the same time, we heard that another of our people, *Noah Apfel*, had been killed by a fall from his horse.

21st. An aged heathen woman departed this life. She had for a long time turned a deaf ear to the gospel. When we endeavoured to draw her attention to the subject of the love of Jesus to sinners, she generally answered, "Why do you tell me that old story which I have heard in my childhood, as if it were something new" We learnt to our comfort that, in her last hours, she had cried to the Lord for mercy.

June 26th. Our people had the good fortune to kill two elephants, the tusks of which produced for them about 120 dollars, and the flesh afforded a seasonable supply of food during this period of scarcity, for which they were truly thankful.

29th. Five persons were baptized into the death of Jesus, and one received into the congregation. Both transactions were accompanied by a powerful sense of the presence of our Saviour. In the course of this month, two families, consisting of nine persons, received permission to live in this place.

We commend ourselves and our Hottentot flock to the continued remembrance and prayers of all our Brethren and friends.

(Signed)

JOHN FRITSCH, GOTTFRIED HORNIG,
ADAM HALTER, CHARLES NAUHAUSS.

Extract of the Diary of the Mission at HEMEL-EN-AARDE, for the year 1828.

January 1st. We entered into the new year with praise and thanksgiving to our merciful Lord and Saviour, who, in the past years of our service at this place, has bestowed upon us so many undeserved mercies, and blessed our weak endeavours to make known His saving name to the poor outcasts of society committed to our charge. May He continue to carry on His blessed work, and to fulfil His gracious purposes in us and them.

On the 18th, departed this life, the Hottentot Woman *Matilda*. She belonged originally to Gnadenthal, where she was baptized in

the year 1820, and whence she removed to the Hospital in September, 1826, suffering severely from the Lazarus sickness. For some time after her arrival, we observed with sorrow, that she manifested great unconcern about her soul's salvation; she loved the world and wished for life, that she might enjoy its pleasures. Even during the last stage of her disorder she was long unwilling to hear of death. Not many days before her end, she was, however, brought to reflect upon her lost condition; she listened to the warning voice of the Spirit of God, confessed and bewailed her sins, and cried for mercy. We directed her to Jesus, the friend of sinners; and though she was latterly reduced to such a state of weakness, that she could not express herself intelligibly, we had reason to hope that the Lord had mercy upon her, and plucked her as a brand from the burning. Her age was about 16 years.

25th. We spoke individually with our communicants, previous to the celebration of the Lord's Supper on the 27th. Their expressions on this occasion were to this effect, that they felt they could not live without Jesus, and therefore prayed to Him continually to preserve them from straying from Him.

February 7th. We had an agreeable visit from our Brethren Lemmertz and Hoffman, previous to their journey to the Tambookie country. On the 9th we parted with mutual good wishes and prayers.

One of our communicants whose conduct has lately given us concern, though it has not been such as to render his exclusion necessary, came to us about this time, and acknowledged with many tears his deviations from the mind and precepts of Christ, entreating to be forgiven, and to be permitted to attend the meetings; from which he had latterly absented himself. His request was readily granted.

March 5th, 6th. The classes of the baptized, candidates for baptism; and new people, were spoken with individually. We were encouraged by the declarations of most of them to believe that the Spirit of God carries on His gracious operations in the hearts of these poor and afflicted sufferers, and that one after the other, being convinced of sin, is led to seek salvation from Jesus, the friend of sinners. At our subsequent conference, 13 persons were approved for an advance in the privileges of the Church.

9th. The Hottentot girl *Justina*, departed this life, aged 17 years. She was baptized in September, 1827; and her conduct during the remainder of her short pilgrimage afforded satisfactory evidence that she had obtained mercy, and that it was her earnest desire to walk worthy of the grace which she had received. On her sick bed, she frequently expressed to those around her, her fervent desire to depart, and to be with Christ.

The 16th being the day appointed for the consecration of our new church, we assembled on the evening of the preceding day, for the last time, in the building which had hitherto served us for a place of worship, and brought our heartfelt tribute of thanksgiving to the Lord for all the spiritual blessings wherewith He had visited us, whenever assembled together in His name. On the 16th, at nine

o'clock, A. M. we repaired to the new church, which was solemnly dedicated in prayer to the service and worship of God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost. At 10 o'clock Brother Hallbeck delivered an impressive discourse, on the words "*Other foundation can no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ.*"—1 Cor. iii. 11. In the afternoon was the baptism of two adults, and the reception of a baptized Hottentot into the congregation, the first transaction of this kind which has taken place here. This day was truly a day which the Lord had made; His presence cheered, and His peace pervaded our hearts, and enabled us to rejoice in Him, and in His salvation.

April. The services of the passion-week, in the early part of this month, were made the means of rich blessing to us and to our little flock.

13th. Being the first Sunday after Easter, seven persons, who had either been baptized, or received into the congregation, since Easter, 1827, met to thank the Lord for the privileges of which they had become the partakers, and to renew their vows to be faithful to Him in all things.

May 12th. August Jantje, a communicant, whose age, according to his own statement, could be little short of 100 years, exchanged time for eternity: he often expressed himself in terms like these: "While I remain in this world, I must expect to expect to suffer from a sickly body; I therefore long for the time when my Saviour will take me to Himself, and mercifully end my sufferings. I shall never forget what I have heard at the church, and in conversation with my teachers, both here and at Gnadenthal; I will attend to their advice, to cleave to Jesus, and put my whole confidence in Him." For some days before his end, he was too feeble to speak audibly, but his countenance and gestures betokened the happiness of his soul.

On the *13th*, he was followed into eternity by *Amelia Slinger*, likewise a communicant. She was baptized in the year 1825, and in following year partook for the first time of the Holy Sacrament. Not long after, she was however excluded, in consequence of open transgression. Being attacked by the Lazarus sickness in a very malignant form, she was under the necessity of keeping almost entirely to her bed. She was now led to consider her ways, to repent of her sins, and to seek pardon where alone it can be found. Shortly before her departure, she sent for us both, and asked our pardon for the uneasiness she had caused us. On our reminding her that the forgiveness of our Saviour was of much more consequence to her, she assured us, with a cheerful countenance, that she had already sought and found it, and that she felt assured that He would receive her in mercy. We felt no hesitation in re-admitting this penitent sinner to the privileges of the Church, of which she earnestly desired to be again a partaker. The night following she departed.

June 5th and 6th. We conversed individually with the classes of baptized, candidates, and new people. *Lewis*, a baptized Hottentot, said, "I pray to our Saviour daily, that He would give me grace to

remain faithful to Him to my end, that I may neither grieve nor forsake him." *Samuel*, who is for the present excluded, expressed himself as follows: "I have sinned greatly, and have grieved our Saviour by yielding to the temptations of Satan. I am much distressed, and implore our Saviour day and night that He would have mercy upon me, but have hitherto found no comfort. I fear my sins are too great to be forgiven." *Abraham*, a slave, and a candidate for baptism, exclaimed with uplifted hands, "Wherever I am, whether I walk, or stand, or lie down, I pray to Jesus that He would be gracious to me, and take me to Himself when I leave this world." *January*, a slave, who speaks Dutch very imperfectly, raised his hands and eyes towards heaven, and gave us to understand by broken words and signs, that he thought of nothing so much as God his Saviour, and that he earnestly desired to be baptized, and washed from his sins in the blood of Jesus.

8th. In the evening I set out for Gnadenthal, whence I returned, after an agreeable visit, on the 12th.

15th. Three adults, and a child about a year old, were baptized into the death of Jesus, after the public service. In the evening, our small congregation of communicants partook of the Lord's Supper. Three persons were present as candidates.

From the 21st to the 23d, we were visited by a hurricane of wind and rain, by which our dwelling-house, as well as the hospital itself, was considerably damaged. In the night, the door of our house was burst open by the storm, though well secured by bolts and bars. On the morning the 23d, the wind abated.

27th. We had an agreeable visit from the Rev. Mr. Cassie, minister at Caledon, and Doctor Osborne, an English physician. We commend ourselves and our small flock to your remembrance and prayers.

(Signed)

J. M. P. and E. LEITNER.

Extract of a Letter from Brother H. P. HALLBECK.

GNADENTHAL, July 29th, 1828.

"I have written to your son, in answer to various questions put by him respecting reports concerning our missions, which I trust will be satisfactory, and will now add a few particulars concerning the state of our settlements.

Some days ago, I received a letter from Klipplaat's river, dated July 13th, which reached me in the short space of eleven days. The missionaries and their company were well and happy, and received frequent visits from the Tambookies.

"On the 11th July, they began regularly to visit these people in their kraals. But while *they* live in peace, and undisturbed, we are alarmed about the rumours of war. It appears by the Cape papers, that Chaka has attacked the Tambookies, (probably under *Vossanie*), and Hinza's Caffres. One report says that he was defeated, and had

retreated; another that he had been victorious, and advanced at the head of 20,000 men. Our military have taken up a position on the Kat river, with a view to support and encourage the Caffres, and a commando is raising in the boundary districts. The Hottentots at Enon are also called upon to hold themselves in readiness, and Government has sent an officer to prevail upon Chaka to desist from molesting the Caffres. But as the invader appears to follow the sea-shore, and the mountains to the north of Caffraria are said to be very steep and difficult to pass, perhaps the Brethren will be left unmolested.

"The officer at the post, who is particularly ordered to protect them, has visited their settlement with a small detachment, and promised to give them information in case of danger; but I fondly hope that they may not be disturbed, but that, on the contrary, the present ferment may bring about much good for the furtherance of the Lord's kingdom. Meanwhile an interesting ordinance of the Governor in council has been published, for the admission into the colony of persons belonging to the tribes beyond the frontier.

"In the 15th article, it is enacted, 'That it shall be lawful for any Caffre, Gonaqua, Tambookie, Griqua, Bosjesman, Betchuana, Mantatee, Namaqua, or other foreigner, duly provided with a pass, to repair to and reside at any of the missionary stations within the colony, by permission of the resident missionary thereof.' We may therefore expect Caffres at Enon, where they might be prepared for usefulness amongst their countrymen. We only regret that there is so little room for them in the settlement, which is over-peopled already.

"The last letter from Brother Fritsch mentions the well-being of all the missionaries: but they complain of excessive drought, no rain having fallen since March, in consequence of which, the cattle, and principally the calves, were suffering.

"From the 8th to the 11th of this month, I was at Elim, and had an opportunity of conversing with all the adult inhabitants individually. I felt great encouragement, and raised my gratitude to the Lord our Saviour for what He had done, and is daily doing among that little flock.

"One anecdote deserves to be mentioned. A young man, formerly a noted drunkard, has become quite an altered character, and will on no account taste liquor. The neighbouring people are astonished at the change, and some of them believe that Brother Teutsch is possessed of a medicine, by which he excites nausea against spirituous liquors. Two of them, who have drunkards among their relatives, actually applied to him for the imagined arcanum, and were not a little surprized, when he told them that it consisted only in 'believing in the Lord Jesus Christ!' Such striking instances of the power of the Word of the Cross, are truly encouraging to those who are called to proclaim the glad tidings of salvation.

"At Hemel-en-Aarde, Brother Leitner and his wife are both well, and the Lord is with them and blesses their work.

"I have not lately had any news from Groenekloof. On their last prayer-day three persons were baptized, and three received into the congregation.

"Here at Gnadenthal we go on much as usual, undisturbed from without and within. The state of our congregation is such, that I feel as if we were surrounded by the peace of God, both in our congregation and in the missionary family, which now consists of twelve adults and twelve children.

"Since I wrote last, three elderly people have departed this life in the faith of Christ, full of hope and happiness. Among these was a chapel-servant, and an overseer. It is certainly a token for good, that when such faithful and useful members of the congregation, (who are chosen by the votes of the communicants) leave us, there is no scarcity of approved characters to supply their places, but a choice among many.

"If Brother Schmitt and his wife are with you, we all desire to be most kindly remembered to them. They will be glad to hear that there is now free communication with the native tribes beyond the frontier. At our last communion, fifteen persons were spectators as candidates. Our schools prosper, particularly the girls' school, under the management of Brother Luttring. One half of these children read their bible.

"From our worthy friend Mr. Hanke, I hear, that a box of Dutch bibles and testaments has arrived at Capetown for us; for which I beg you to present our best thanks to the venerable Bible Society, in the name of our Hottentot congregation.

"All the missionaries unite in love to you, and are blessed with good health, in which respect we enjoy great advantages, before many of our fellow-labourers in less salubrious climes. Please to salute all our dear Brethren and friends from us all.

CAPE TOWN, *October 2d, 1828.*

"In the last letter from Klipplaat's river, Brother Lemmertz writes, that their greatest anxiety is about us and other friends, who may perhaps feel needlessly distressed about them. But the disturbances among the neighboring tribes on the frontier are not at an end.

"The Tambookies seem to have done nothing in their own defence. In the latter days of August, an engagement is reported to have taken place with twenty thousand of the invaders, of whom a thousand are said to have fallen. There is, however, danger of repeated invasion, but we trust that the Lord will overrule every thing for the furtherance of His cause. Hitherto the danger from without has taught the Tambookies to value the missionaries more highly. *Daniel Caffre* and *Wilhelmina*, both baptized at Gnadenthal, are valuable assistants. Brother Lemmertz intended to visit Enon in the middle of September, whence I hope to hear from him as soon as I return home.

"When I left Gnadenthal, the whole missionary family was in good health. Though every thing is cheap, the Hottentots are

straitened on account of the poverty of the neighboring farmers. The gardens at Gnadenthal are beautiful, but the corn-fields promise but an indifferent harvest. The Lord continues to bless His work in this parent congregation of South Africa. This we experienced in a striking manner on the 7th of September. You remember the hill behind the cattle-kraal; there the greater number of the married people assembled, when a few of the old chapel-servants and overseers, from the fullness of their hearts, opened a most interesting and impressive conversation, by which many were deeply affected, and at the conclusion, all present formed a solemn covenant to remain faithful to the Lord. The numerous company afterwards visited the missionaries, and on the following day, in the general meeting for instruction, when the event of the foregoing day was mentioned, a very unusual emotion became general. Many declared with tears, that they had never experienced such a visitation of grace before. We trust and pray, that the work of the Holy Spirit in the hearts of our people may prove of lasting benefit to all. On that day three adults were baptized at Gnadenthal, and no less than eight at Hemelen-Aarde.

“Brother Leitner and his wife are well, and have the satisfaction to see, that two Mahometans, who had hitherto been very stubborn, begin to inquire with great earnestness, what they must do to be saved.

“Since the middle of August, I have begun a school at Gnadenthal, with two Hottentot lads, about thirteen years of age, with a view to an attempt to prepare assistants in the school. Thus far the trial appears to answer, and the lads are, in reading, writing, and arithmetic, at least equal to many an European. One of them is an orphan. They also receive instruction in geography, and I wish much to have a terrestrial globe, without which they cannot obtain that knowledge which their future destination requires.

“At Elim, things are going on pleasantly, and the congregation is gradually increasing. General and Lady Bourke, and their two daughters spent some days at Groenekloof. They appear to have been much gratified. On the 9th of September, he gave the reins of government into the hands of Sir Lowry Cole. The Government have removed various grievances of which the Hottentots from time to time complained, an arrangement which has long been in progress. They are now put on exactly the same footing with the white people, and want no passports as formerly. Time will show how this measure will answer, but I am of opinion that we shall still continue to give our people certificates, that vagabonds may not pretend to belong to our congregation. I remain ever, &c.

H. P. HALLBECK.”

From Brother JOHN LEMMERTZ.

ENON, September 27th.

DEAR BROTHER,

“While I was preparing to enter upon my journey hither, which was rendered necessary by various circumstances, I received, on the

18th of this month, a letter from the commandant Von Wyk, which set my mind at ease respecting the troubles in this part of the colony, and on the 19th I commenced my journey. My horses were weak, and I spent five days and a half on the road.

"I suppose you know that this country is disturbed by a war on its frontier. On the 30th of last month, a party of Tetchuannas, about fifty in number, came within an hour and a half's walk from our place, and stole 240 head of cattle from the Tambookies, killed a woman, and wounded a man and a child. They also killed the worst of the cattle. Twenty Tambookies were collected in haste, who followed the robbers, but in vain. In two skirmishes with them, two more men were wounded. On hearing the news, I immediately sent information to the next military post, upon which the lieutenant, with twenty-eight dragoons, arrived here. They followed the robbers, but without success. Two dragoons were left here, to give information of what might happen.

"By our diary, which I now send, you will find that we are frequently visited by the Tambookies, particularly on Sundays. Many live in our neighbourhood, but since the above-mentioned event, the Tambookies living towards the north and east, for fear of the robbers, have fled towards the colony. We are, therefore, left alone, and if those marauders return, we are the first to be attacked. The Tambookies living towards the south and west, still maintain their ground, and visit us on Sundays.

"As Bowana had frequently requested that we would visit him in his own country, which is seven hours' ride from hence, and from whence many Tambookies have fled, for fear of the Tetchuannas, I set out for his place on the 13th of September, accompanied by his two sons, *Malpas* and *Buta*, with our interpreter and a Hottentot. The land alluded to lies towards the north-east, and is a fine open country, rich in woods, with three rivers, only one of which had water in it. The plain is surrounded by mountains, and is excellent grazing land. The Tambookies, therefore, wish soon to return to it, as they depend for subsistence upon their cattle, and for warmth, being without clothing, to the wood-fires which those forests would supply. This land is therefore more convenient for them than the Klipplaat's river. But the proper Tambookie land is yet a day's journey from hence.

"While I was riding to and fro in this uninhabited country, where I also spent the night with my companions at a fire, under a huge thorn-bush, my heart was engaged in prayer to the Lord, that He would soon cause the word of His Cross to be preached in this place, which, as soon as peace is restored, will be again peopled by the Tambookies. On the road home, *Malpas*, who is a captain, asked me what I thought of his country, and whether we had not a mind to remove thither. I replied, that we would first see whether some of his countrymen would not be converted, and come to live with us on the Klipplaat's river, and if it was God's will, the teachers would visit them. He answered, that a few of his people might be converted; upon which I expressed my hope, that he would be the first

to receive the gospel, by which he would give a good example to his countrymen. On the evening of the 14th, we arrived safe at home.

“On the 18th, we rendered thanks unto the Lord that we were enabled to finish the water course, for the irrigation of our land, without harm to any of the workmen. It is 2,300 paces long. On the 17th, we had measured out a portion of land to each of our people, for gardens. They will all have the advantage of the water-course. This work has been finished by seven Hottentots in seven weeks, with our assistance.

“As to externals, there is every prospect of prosperity in this settlement; the land is fit both for gardens and cornfields; and we have planted 160 fruit-trees, all of which may be watered. As to the conversion of the Heathen, it remains indeed an object of faith, but we have good hopes that our conversations with them will not be in vain, though darkness and ignorance prevail among them in a great degree. But, from this nation also, the Lord shall see of the travail of His soul and be satisfied. It may be, that even the present disturbances are meant to further His cause in this country. May He only grant to us, His poor servants, faith and patience, and that, under all circumstances, we may persevere with courage, depending upon His grace. Hitherto He has preserved us in cheerful reliance upon Him who has called us to serve Him among the Heathen, which has always been my heart's wish. We meet with some privations, but have been preserved in good health.

“As to our small congregation, we have the pleasure to perceive that the Lord is with us. All our Hottentots rejoice when many Tambookies call upon us. I left Brother Hoffman and his wife well in health, and hope to return on the 11th of October. I beg to salute all our Brethren and friends in London and Bedford; and commending ourselves to their prayers, I remain, &c.

JOHN LEMMERTZ.”

Extract of a Letter from Brother J. M. P. LEITNER.

HEMEL-EN-AARDE, *September 16th, 1828.*

“Your kind letter of the 20th of January we did not receive till the 10th of June. It gives us always the greatest delight to receive your letters, assuring us of the loving remembrance of our Brethren and Friends in England, and that they pray for us and our poor sick people. They always afford us great encouragement, and raise our drooping spirits, amidst all the difficulties which sometimes attend our labours. We look for help to Him who has called and appointed us, to shew to these poor patients the way to those healing streams, where every seeking soul may find the balm of life eternal.

“You will have received my letter of the 31st of January, and the drawing of this place, sent by Brother Schmitt. We shall be glad to hear of his safe arrival with his company of children.

“Letters from the Klipplaat's river give us an encouraging account of the mission to the Tambookies; and of the well-being of the small congregation of baptized Hottentots which accompanied

the Missionaries. The Caffre, *Wilhelmina Platjes*, keeps a school daily with some of the girls. They are now and then visited by lions; but what is most to be feared, is the rage of the roaring lion, who goeth about seeking whom he may devour, as soon as he perceives, that the foundations of his throne amongst the Tambookies begin to be shaken by the word of the Cross: but he will be defeated by the Lion of the tribe of Judah.

“Here at Hemel-en-Aarde, the work of God proceeds with blessing. Some, indeed, appear indifferent and unconcerned about their soul’s salvation, and the enemy strives to keep them in bondage, and again to seduce those who have escaped from his snares. Of this we have, alas, seen some recent instances; but of most of the members of our congregation, we may truly assert, that they are faithful and walk worthy of the grace received.

“About three weeks ago, we spoke with each individual belonging to the baptized candidates, and new people, and had great pleasure in perceiving manifest progress in the knowledge of themselves and of their Saviour, by the teaching of the Holy Spirit. Thirteen persons have advanced in the privileges of the Church. Two slaves and a free youth were appointed candidates for baptism. The latter is the son of Mahometan parents.

“On the 7th, eight Hottentots were baptized. Four of them were slaves, and one, a young Mahometan, brother of the above-mentioned youth. An old slave, likewise a Mahometan, and of a very rough disposition, who never entered our church, though he has lived here a whole year, about three weeks ago, sent to request me to visit him, as lameness prevented him from coming to me. When I called upon him, he declared, that he feared that he should be lost, on account of the sins he had committed, and entreated to be received into our fellowship, that he might be instructed in the way of salvation. He has, ever since, diligently attended at our church.

“Thus you see, dear Brother, that our Saviour and His Spirit still vouchsafe to seek and save lost human creatures. Think of us, and pray for us to that Lord, who doth not despise the cry of the poor and needy.

“We commend ourselves also to the prayers of the Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel, and of all our Brethren and Friends, whom we cordially salute in the fellowship of Jesus, and remain, &c.

J. M. P. and E. LEITNER.

WEST INDIES.

JAMAICA.

Extract of a Letter from Brother J. ELLIS.

FAIRFIELD, *August 2d*, 1828.

MY DEAR BROTHER,

“On the 27th July, I had the pleasure of attending the consecration of the church lately erected at Irwin-hill, the completion of

which appears to have been retarded by fewer difficulties than we have met with at New Carmel. Besides Brother Light and myself, Brother Scholefield took an active part in the services of the day, which proved indeed a season of distinguished blessing. A large company, both of negroes and whites attended on this interesting occasion, and contributed, according to their ability, towards the expense incurred by the erection of the building. At the close of the day, the communicant members of the congregation partook together of the Lord's Supper. But I must refer you for further particulars to Brother Light's diary, which you will no doubt receive in due course.

October 7th.

“ Since the date of my last, we have had the pleasure to welcome Brother Zorn and his wife, from Bethlehem, in North America, as our fellow-labourers in this Mission. They arrived at Fairfield on the 13th of September, when we gladly joined them in thanksgivings to the Lord, whom winds and seas obey, for having brought them safe to us, and preserved them from the perils of storms and tempests, so frequent and often so fatal at this season of the year. You are, perhaps, already aware that Brother Zorn and his wife, in coming to the West Indies, come not to a strange land. They are both natives. Brother Zorn was born in St. Thomas, and his wife, a daughter of our late Brother Sievers, in St. Croix, in which islands their parents faithfully labored as Missionaries for many years. The direct communication between the United States and the British colonies being for the present cut off, they were under the necessity of entering an intermediate port, and it was no small satisfaction to them to find that one of their native islands would be as convenient as any other for this purpose. They landed in St. Thomas on the 1st of August, and spent a few weeks among the scenes of their early life, scenes doubly dear to them as being associated with their first impressions of the love of Jesus. Many of the negroes, who had known them as children, and some who had even assisted in nursing them, were so overjoyed to see them return, that they wished to constrain them to continue among them. Hearing, however, that their services were much more needed in Jamaica, they parted from them in love, expressing many good wishes in their behalf, and requesting them to salute affectionately the congregations of believing negroes, in this island, on their behalf. This they had an opportunity of doing the day after their arrival at Fairfield, where, for the present, they will continue to reside, and endeavour to become acquainted with the routine of our Missionary labour. Remember in your prayers these young servants of the Lord, who appear to enter upon their appointed work with an earnest desire to be faithful witnesses of that salvation which is by faith in Christ Jesus.

“ In our daily experience, the encouraging truth continues to be verified, that “ *The Lord our God in the midst of us is mighty; He will save.*” In addition to the members of our congregation, whose walk is in general worthy of the gospel, we have the pleasure to see

many negroes resort to us for Christian instruction; and some among them appear so desirous to know how they may be saved, and to attain to the privileges of the church, that we are led to inquire, why they did not come sooner? Their answer is generally in terms like these, "my heart no lead me for come before." Although I have said that our converts are for the most part desirous to be guided by the written precepts of the word of God, and to fulfil that direction of our Saviour, which enjoins those who love Him to keep His commandments, we are not without trials arising from the unfaithfulness of some, who, perhaps, even for years, have made a fair profession. Such individuals we have of course been obliged to exclude from our fellowship, until they become sensible of the error of their ways, and bring forth fruits meet for repentance.

"At New Eden, the services continue to be well attended, though the number of new-comers is not so great as formerly. This is in part owing to the erection of a chapel of ease in the Mile Gully district. We may therefore hope, that many who used to come to us from that quarter, are now receiving instruction nearer home. Brother and Sister Pfeiffer, who are at present in good health, pay particular attention to the negroes on the plantations in the vicinity of New Eden, for whose sake that station was specially formed; and instances are not wanting of individuals embracing the gospel, who, till lately, seemed to turn a deaf ear to it.

"At New Carmel, the attendance continues as numerous as ever, or perhaps more so; but the church is not yet finished. The workmanship of the building, thus far, appears to be excellent. The dwelling-house at Irwin-hill is in a forward state. Brother Light and his wife were in better health when we last heard from them, than for some time past."

November 22d.

"I am at length able to announce to you the opening of the church at New Carmel, which took place on Sunday last, the 16th of November. All the Missionaries were present on this interesting occasion, with the exception of Brother Pfeiffer. The congregation assembled was both large and respectable, and the joyful countenances of those present expressed perhaps more of the grateful feelings of the heart than words would have been able to convey. You know that on ordinary occasions we do not call upon the slave population to contribute to our missionary funds; but on the opening of a new church, a collection is made indiscriminately among those who attend the solemnity. In the present instance, we noticed that persons of all classes, proprietors, and slaves, white, brown, and black, of every condition, contributed cheerfully to the building of the Lord's house, according to their ability. The collection amounted to 50*l.* sterling, being considerably larger than any we have hitherto made in this island. After the sermon, which was delivered by Brother Zorn, from the words "*Holiness becometh thy house, O Lord, forever,*" Ps. xciii. 5, the children of the five schools attached to New

Carmel were examined, to the great satisfaction of all present. A considerable number of adults were baptized, and received into the congregation, and the day was closed by a special meeting for the congregation.

"I write in great haste, being just returned from New Eden, where I have been detained by the illness of Brother Pfeiffer and his wife. Their complaint is an intermittent fever, but we hope that, in the course of a few days, they will be sufficiently recovered to come to Fairfield for change of air. I remain, &c.

JOHN ELLIS.

From Brother J. SCHOLEFIELD.

NEW CARMEL, *October 3d, 1828.*

DEAR BROTHER,

"Accept our sincere thanks for your interesting letter of May 8th, the contents of which afforded us equal pleasure and encouragement. We are aware of our unworthiness to serve the Lord, in the important station to which He has been pleased to appoint us; yet it is our desire and determination through the enabling grace of our Saviour, to spend, and to be spent in His service, labouring with diligence for the benefit of immortal souls, who might otherwise perish for lack of knowledge. It appears as if the Lord had called us to be reapers in His vineyard; for wherever we have been hitherto stationed, we have had the happiness of beholding hundreds of poor negroes, who had either found grace through the atoning blood of Jesus, or were earnestly seeking after the enjoyment of His salvation. In this neighbourhood also, the fields are indeed white for the harvest, and we earnestly pray for an increase of labourers, who may assist in gathering in the reward for the travail of the Redeemer's soul.

"Neither our dwelling-house nor church is yet completed, but we hope that the latter will be ready for consecration by the middle of next month. The school-room is far advanced, and I trust will be finished at an expense not materially exceeding the sum mentioned in my last letter. Concerning this new missionary station generally, I think I may venture to say, that though its establishment has required a considerable outlay, it will be one of the least expensive of our missionary settlements in this island. The land belonging to it is cleared, and produces an abundance of grass, and we have the advantage of being surrounded by many kind friends, who show their good will in various ways. I wish it was in my power to give you a correct idea of the place. I have not seen a settlement in the West Indies which is so pleasantly situated, and altogether so beautiful in appearance. But what constitutes the most pleasing feature in our eyes, is the great hunger and thirst after the word of life, which is manifested by the negroes around us. Our services on the Lord's day are regularly attended by from four to five hundred persons. At our last individual speaking, we had the pleasure to see 259 new

people, and candidates for baptism, 49 baptized, and six communicants, besides 23 at Mesopotamia; in all, 337. The number increases every week. The small number of our communicants may perhaps surprize you. The fact is, that we are reluctant to admit any to this sacred ordinance, or even to receive them as members of the congregation, unless we feel satisfied, that there is a solid work of grace in their hearts; indeed, we wish to observe the same caution in regard to admission, even to the inferior classes, of which our negro flock is composed.

“Our schools continue to prosper abundantly. The average number of our Sunday-scholars, during the last three months, has been 186. We have hitherto enjoyed the active and able assistance of our worthy Christian friends, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Coke, and Miss M. Senior, in this labour of love, and others of our pious neighbours have occasionally taken a share in teaching. On Sunday morning, previous to the public service, Mr. E. Coke has kindly relieved me of the necessary superintendence of the school; an arrangement which has been attended with the best results. Most of our teachers are brown and black members of this congregation. Besides the school at New Carmel, we have been enabled to establish six day-schools, on the neighbouring estates, three of which are supported by the generous aid of the Ladies’ Society for promoting Negro Education, who allow us for this purpose £50 currency, (about £30 sterling) *per annum*. For particulars of these schools I must refer you to the enclosed letter addressed to the Secretary of that Society.

“The following donations have been received towards the building of the chapel at New Carmel, from friends in our vicinity:—E. F. Coke, £20; R. H. Senior and family, £10; F. Cooper, Esq. and his lady, £20; Hutchinson Senior, Esq. £5 : 6 : 8; E. Marcy, Esq. £5 : 6 : 8; C. Miller, Esq. £1 : 6 : 8; John Salmon and his lady, £30; A. Miller, Esq. £1 : 6 : 8. In all, £93 : 6 : 8, currency. Besides these generous donations, the following sums are annually subscribed towards the maintenance of this station, payable on the 1st of August. E. F. Coke and his lady, £10; R. H. Senior and his lady, £5 : 6 : 8; F. Cooper and his lady, £5; Jamaica currency.

“We are much in need of books, chiefly such as contain the alphabets: five dozen Manuals of Christian doctrine, and as many children’s hymn-books, would likewise be very useful to us. And if to these you could add a few copies of the hymn-book in general use, to be distributed as presents among our teachers, we should feel additionally obliged. Since I began this letter, I have been informed by Brother Ellis, that a valuable present of bibles and testaments has just been received from the generous British and Foreign Bible Society, of which we doubtless shall obtain our share, and for which we beg to return our cordial thanks. Remember us and our negro flock in your prayers. and believe me, &c.

J. SCHOLEFIELD.

Extract of a Letter addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Ladies' Society for promoting Negro Education.

[Inserted by the kind permission of the Committee.]

NEW CARMEL, October 6th, 1828.

"I feel confident (judging from the past) that in future much good will be done, through Divine grace, both to the rising generation, and adult population of this favoured neighbourhood, by means of schools. We humbly thank the Lord for the great encouragement given by several of our opulent and pious neighbours, who not only assist with their money and influence, but have also undertaken the arduous task of teaching. I doubt not, when the happy results of a religious education are more known in this country, that others will be induced to give their sanction and influence to the glorious cause. A more pleasing sight can scarcely be enjoyed by a Christian, than we are privileged to witness every Sunday morning. Before eight o'clock, large groups of negroes and coloured children, clean, and for the most part decently dressed, are seen approaching the settlement, with quick, but generally orderly steps. What pleasure would it afford to you, and all the members of your honourable Society, to see the dear children as they enter our house, with smiling faces, bow and curtsy to their teachers, saying, "How do Misses!" "How do Massa." The school commences with singing and prayer, at 8 o'clock. The children join in the singing, with sweet and cheerful voices; the attendance of the teachers has been, for the most part, punctual and steady. Hitherto we have had no place but our dwelling-house, which is still in a very unfinished state, for school and divine service. In about five weeks the church is to be opened, and we are now beginning to use it as a school-room, though it will yet be two or three months before it is finished. Encouraged by the liberal aid of your generous Society, we fixed on a place for a school-house, which I hope will meet the approbation of all friends at a distance, as well as of those in the neighbourhood. It is to be a plain substantial building, 40 feet long by 10, within the walls. When finished, if the society, and others of our generous friends, could enable us to give a moderate salary to a steady person as teacher, and another to look after the children's victuals, all of which would be done for less than £60 sterling, we should be able to do much good in the way of training teachers for our schools in the neighbourhood, as well as for the Sunday-school. The numbers at present on our lists as Sunday scholars, are 121 boys, and 158 girls. Male teachers, four coloured, two black; female, five coloured, three black; besides four white ladies, who teach the first classes. Since August, E. F. Coke, Esq. has kindly assisted in the school, by taking the superintendence of the boys. We consider the attendance very good, it has averaged 186, one Sunday with another, for the last four months. More than thirty of our children can read the Holy Scriptures. Most have learned the Church Catechism, and a

great number of hymns and portions of the Scriptures. We are much in want of books, especially those containing the alphabet. Both for the Sunday and day-schools, and also for adults, bibles and testaments are much needed.

“In giving a report of the day-schools, I must be brief. The first was begun at Mount Airy, July, 1827. A pious young woman having been recommended to me, I spoke with her and her mother on the subject, pointing out the lamentable state of the neighbourhood, and the dreadful reality, that souls were perishing for lack of knowledge. She began in the strength of the Lord, and has continued, notwithstanding the scorn and derision she had to suffer on that account. This school and two others were given up to the care of your Branch Association, in April, this year. Miss Ann Campbell’s, mentioned first, contains 27 children, nine of them can already read some of the easiest parts of the bible, others are in words of one or two syllables. They have learnt the Church Catechism, broken into questions and answers, and great part of Mr. Trew’s, besides hymns, &c. The second school, (Woodland’s) was begun in January, this year, numbers about 40 children, and has been the most prosperous of all. I am sorry to say, that lately it has suffered some diminution from unavoidable circumstances. It has been made the instrument of much good, both to children and adults in that neighbourhood. The last and least flourishing was begun in March, and has 22 on the list, who attend tolerably well. Besides the above, we have three other schools, one of which is in a very hopeful state; they have been begun since the others were given up to the Ladies’ Branch Association. Since April, £45 : 6 : 8. have been expended in support of the different schools under our care. I hope Mrs. Cooper, your worthy and truly pious Secretary, will give you a full statement shortly. Please to present my warmest thanks to your honourable Committee, and assure them that I shall feel pleasure in stating those simple facts that come within my knowledge. May the Lord abundantly prosper all your laudable endeavours, and cause His peace and blessing to rest upon you. Begging for an interest in your prayers, I remain, &c.

JOHN SCHOLEFIELD.”

ANTIGUA.

Extract of Letters from Brother JOSEPH NEWBY.

ST. JOHNS, November 5th, 1828.

DEAR BROTHER,

“I have to thank you for your kind letter of August 19th, containing many subjects of interest, and many expressions of an affectionate remembrance, which at the present season are peculiarly encouraging to myself and my fellow-labourers. The prayers and support of all our dear Brethren are indeed especially needful to us, at a time when the declining health of several of our number causes

us more than ever to feel, how completely dependent we are on the grace and strength of Christ our Saviour. In my last letter I mentioned the alarming illness of the Brethren Shill and Olufsen, and it is with grief, that I have now to add, that the former has been completely given over by his medical attendants. He has been so much reduced by the violent remedies that have been resorted to, to subdue his original complaint, the dry belly-ache, that he requires the constant attendance of two persons by day and night. Brother Olufsen's disorder is likewise heavy upon him, and as medicine appears to be of but little use, he has been advised to try the effect of a voyage to one of the neighbouring islands, and will probably sail for St. Kitt's, in the course of the present week. Brother Simon has also been unwell, but is, we trust, convalescent.

"The kind encouragement afforded us by our dear Brethren and friends in Europe, to undertake the building of a new church at St. John's, we beg to acknowledge with unfeigned gratitude. The subject was lately brought before our Mission Conference, and discussed with all the care and attention which its importance demanded; when it appeared to be the general opinion of the Brethren assembled, that, under present circumstances, it would not be advisable to undertake the work proposed. The following were the reasons which principally led us to this decision, a decision which we are sensible may produce a feeling of disappointment in the minds of our friends at home, but which we beg them to believe was not formed without regret on our part. In the first place we feel ourselves at present unequal to the management of an undertaking of such magnitude, and, unless skilfully managed, so expensive. The number of effective Missionaries is much reduced, as you are already aware; and among those who are stationed at St. John's, none feels himself capable of superintending the erection of a large church, more especially in addition to his other duties. Again, there is an immediate necessity for an extensive repair of the Mission premises at Gracehill, and for which arrangements have been already made; and, lastly, we find by a careful examination, that our present church may, at a moderate expense, be enlarged, so as to remedy, in a great measure, the inconveniences of which complaint has been so frequently made. We propose, therefore, with the concurrence of our Brethren in Europe, to undertake this enlargement, which will include the raising of the present roof, and the erection of a deep gallery; the cost of these alterations being estimated at from £600 to £700 currency, (£300 to £350 sterling). We shall be truly thankful to hear, that this plan meets with your approbation, and that, in carrying it into effect, we may calculate on the good wishes and the active assistance of those friends in Great Britain, who have shewn such generous interest in the extension of our labours in the West Indies. We hope to be able to commence the work early in the following year.

"Several changes will soon take place in our various Missionary stations. Brother Wright has been appointed to Gracehill, Brother

Munzer to succeed him at Newfield, and Brother Kochte will remove to St. John's. When another Missionary arrives, and we are anxious to hear that an assistant is on his way to us), he will probably be stationed at Gracehill.

"We have lately been endeavouring to improve and extend our school at St. John's. The children now receive instruction three days in the week, instead of two, as formerly, and a well qualified negro Brother has been engaged to teach the boys. Two evening schools have likewise been begun for children, whose parents reside at the other end of the town, and who cannot well attend here in the day-time.

"The Lord has been graciously pleased to preserve us this year from hurricanes, though appearances were twice very threatening. His holy name be praised for this mercy. For a considerable time past the weather has been wet, hot, and sultry; and during such weather, we have had to converse individually with about 1,200 negroes, previously to their partaking of the Holy Communion, in two divisions, on Saturday and Sunday last. Twenty-five were on those occasions admitted for the first time. The thermometer standing at the time at 90° of Fahrenheit, you may imagine the fatigue and exhaustion, necessarily attendant upon the discharge of these duties."

December 4th.

"My chief object in writing to you by this week's mail, is to inform you of the departure of our dear Brother Shill, in the most gentle and peaceful manner. For several weeks previous to his release, he had only short intervals of perfect presence of mind; but, at such times, he spoke in a very cheerful and satisfactory manner of the prospect before him, of resting forever in the presence of his Saviour. He desired those about him to convey his most affectionate salutations to his fellow-labourers, and to request their forgiveness, if in word or deed he had given offence to any. We truly mourn over the loss which this Mission has sustained, by the removal of a Brother so well qualified for extensive usefulness in the vineyard of the Lord. During the latter stage of Brother Shill's disorder, both Sister Shill and Brother Simon were confined by a severe attack of fever. By the Lord's blessing, they are, however, in a fair way of recovery.

"On the 8th of November, Brother Olufsen and his wife left us on a visit to St. Kitt's. Their absence causes the chief burden of the concerns of this congregation to devolve upon myself and my aged partner. We are the more thankful to our merciful Lord for the share of health which we are permitted at present to enjoy, and for His gracious support amidst all difficulties, and gladly do what we are able. We are sensible of our utter unworthiness of the least of all His mercies dispensed to us for so many years past, and confess that we owe our all to Him. Concerning the state of our congregation, I have nothing particularly new to report. Discouraging circumstances are by no means wanting, yet we have abundant evidence that the Lord is pleased to bless our labours. We

are often greatly refreshed by our visits to the sick and dying. Their humble yet believing declarations of a hope full of immortality, grounded on the sufferings and death of their Saviour, rejoice and edify our own hearts. Of late, there has been much sickness, and many departures have taken place, especially in town. In the course of this year, about 150 individuals belonging to this congregation, children included, have been called into eternity.

“With affectionate remembrance to all our brethren and friends, I remain, &c.

JOSEPH NEWBY.”

ST. KITTS.

From Brother J. JOHANSEN.

BASSETTERRE, *September 13th*, 1828.

DEAR BROTHER,

“In my last letter I intimated the desire of our friend, the Hon. Charles Woodley, that we should form a new settlement near the estate Lavington, on which our Brethren at Bethesda have for some years preached the Gospel with evident success. Circumstances have since occurred which have induced that gentleman, not merely to renew his proposal with increased earnestness, but likewise to commence the most active exertions among his friends for ensuring the necessary assistance and support, in case the plan obtains the sanction of our Directors at home. He has even gone farther; for having procured a piece of land suitable for the purpose, he has commenced the erection of a small chapel, in the confident hope that our Brethren may be thereby encouraged to complete the formation of a regular settlement. The chapel he hopes to build at his own expense, and that of his friends, and he is willing to appropriate it, and the land on which it is erected, to the sole use of the Brethren’s Mission in this island. As a considerable number of negroes belonging to the congregation at Bethesda reside at or near Lavington, it is probable that the establishment of the proposed station, should it be agreed upon, may not call for an increase of labourers in this Mission. Meanwhile we commit this important affair with confidence to the direction of that Lord, whose kingdom it is designed to promote.

“Our meetings at Basseterre continue to be well attended, and the love and confidence of our dear negro flock prove a great encouragement to us. On Sunday, the 7th instant, we had a blessed celebration of the Lord’s Supper, with 461 of our communicants; on this occasion six persons were confirmed, and partook for the first time; two were readmitted; nine were appointed for confirmation; and nine candidates. On the 21st, which is our prayer-day, five adults are to be baptized; seven received into the congregation; three re-admit-

ted; and nineteen admitted as candidates for baptism. May the Lord accept and preserve them all as His property!"

December 8th.

"We have just taken leave of our dear Brother Olufsen and his wife, who have paid us an agreeable visit of four weeks. I wish I could say that Brother Olufsen's health had derived any benefit from the voyage, change of air, and relaxation of his accustomed duties. We fear, on the contrary, that he returned to Antigua a greater invalid than he was when he left that island. We feel truly anxious about him, and pray the Lord to spare his valuable life. We are all, through God's mercy, in pretty good health, and rejoice to perceive that our labor is not in vain. The Lord continues to feed the flock gathered together in this place with His word and sacraments, and to strengthen the faith of all who truly desire to follow Him in sincerity. On our last prayer-day, 13 adults were received into the congregation, five were re-admitted, and 11 became candidates for baptism. Our Sunday-school goes on much as usual. Sister Shick is very active in the superintendence of that for girls, and also in the instruction of the female teachers. She received last week a valuable present from certain members of our congregation and friends at Bedford, consisting of a variety of useful articles, both for teachers and children, such as frocks, needles, pincushions, &c. for all of which she begs to return cordial thanks to the kind donors. I have also received a present of books for our school, from Brother Ramftler, in Bristol, which have arrived at a very seasonable time, as we shall be thereby enabled to distribute them as rewards to the children of our Sunday-school, who will join us in imploring a blessing from on high upon their kind benefactors in England.

"We beg a continued interest in your prayers, and salute affectionately the members of the Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel, and all our friends.

(Signed)

J. JOHANSEN.

BARBADOES.

From Brother JOHN TAYLOR.

MOUNT TABOR, *October 6th, 1828.*

DEAR BROTHER,

"I thank you cordially for the kind interest you express in the well-being of myself and family. The indifferent state of my wife's health almost ever since our arrival here, the weakness of my youngest child, three years old, added to several serious attacks of illness which I have myself sustained, have sometimes tempted us to request permission to try what effect a winter's residence in England might produce upon our debilitated constitutions. The Lord, however, has been pleased so far to restore our health, including that of my dear child, that we have joyfully relinquished for the present all such ideas, and are more than satisfied to continue our labour in this

part of the Lord's vineyard. Our situation here is very comfortable, especially since the chapel and dwelling-house have been finished. Our meetings are not yet very numerously attended. Some of our hearers have ceased to come, on ascertaining that they could not be baptized, or received into the congregation immediately. Others, however, attend regularly, and seem to be truly concerned for the salvation of their souls. The school continues to prosper.

"The weather for some time past has been changeable and far from healthy, but we are truly thankful to the Lord, for preserving us from the tempests which often mark this season of the year. On the 10th instant is the service annually appointed by government in commemoration of the dreadful hurricane of 1780. A few months ago, I visited the site of our first settlement in this island, which was blown down during that awful visitation of Providence. It is not far from Sharon. You may remember that our Missionaries, after the destruction of their dwelling, took shelter under a rock, till the storm was over. I was also shewn the graves of several of our Missionaries and their children; among the rest, that of the late Brother John Montgomery of Sheffield; and of his brother Ignatius, whose spiritual care I enjoyed during my residence at Gracehill in Ireland. Three large tamarind trees form a beautiful shade over their graves. The walls of the chapel are partly standing, and the dwelling-house has been repaired, and is now inhabited by a white man and his wife. The latter knew the late Brother Montgomery and several others of our Brethren and Sisters. I mention these particulars, thinking that they may not be without interest to yourself and to many of our English friends. I remain, &c.

JOHN TAYLOR.

TOBAGO.

Extract of a Letter from Brother P. RICKSECKER.

MONTGOMERY, *October 27th, 1828.*

DEAR BROTHER,

"The assurance of the kind interest, taken by yourself and so many friends in England, in the progress of this Mission, and of your prayers, that we may be enabled, by the grace and power of the Lord Jesus, to perform that service to which he has vouchsafed to call us, encourages us to persevere, amidst not a few difficulties and trials, incident to the commencement of a new station.

"On the 11th June, we removed from the house we had occupied on the estate of our kind friend Mr. Hamilton, to this place. Although the dwelling-rooms were not finished, as the carpenters had promised they should be, we hoped that our occupation of them, under such circumstances, might stimulate the workmen employed to increased exertions. In this hope we were, however, disappointed. On the 20th June, a violent storm threw down our stable and negro house; the repair of which produced still further delay. Yet not-

withstanding these and other inconveniences, I determined to open the chapel, (which, as you will recollect, occupies the whole ground-floor of our mission-house), for divine worship on the 13th July. We assembled at the appointed hour, and had the pleasure to see our little church filled with negroes and a few white people from the neighbourhood, all of whom conducted themselves with much order and apparent devotion. The service was commenced by the singing of the hymn, "*Most Holy Lord and God*," after which we all knelt down and implored the Lord to vouchsafe His gracious presence and blessing to all who meet together in this house of prayer; to hear their supplications, accept their praises, and cause the testimony of His love, delivered from time to time by His servants, to find entrance into the hearts of many sinners. The children from Riseland having sung the hymn, "*To our Redeemer's glorious name*," the Rev. Mr. Cheesewright, the Wesleyan Missionary, addressed the people from Isa. 56, 7.—"*Mine house shall be called a house of prayer, for all people*." At one o'clock, we held a second public service; on this occasion I read the Litany, and preached from the 27th Psalm. 4th verse—"One thing have I desired of the Lord," &c. The Lord was indeed with us, and caused His peace to rest upon us, throughout the whole of these solemn services.

"From this period, I hoped that our missionary efforts would assume a more regular form: but the Lord was pleased to teach me yet a farther lesson of patience. On the 15th of July, I was taken ill with a liver complaint, on my return from visiting the estates, and was confined to my bed, or to the house, for nearly six weeks after. My dear wife had likewise to suffer much from a similar complaint, attended with rheumatic symptoms: but we are now, by God's mercy restored to nearly our usual state of health. Till September, our services were thinly attended, but of late the number of hearers has regularly increased, and now fill our hall; for, owing to the necessity to which we have been reduced, of exchanging the earthen floor of our chapel for a stone pavement, we have not been able to use the latter since the day of its consecration. The number of children who attend our school varies from 30 to 50, many of them make good proficiency, and give hopes that they will grow up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. In August last, an aged negro woman belonging to Riseland estate, was received into the congregation; and on the 5th of October last, I baptized at Buccoo a young negro, who is a leper, and had long been desirous of that privilege. I have still to mention, that a few negroes come to me in an evening for instruction, and seem very anxious to learn to read the Scriptures. Mr. Hamilton has kindly furnished me with some books, for the use of our schools; and twelve dozen primers, sent us by the Female Society at Bethlehem, have been likewise received, and prove very acceptable. Pray for us, dear Brother, and for the people committed to our care, and believe me ever to remain,

P. RICKSECKER."

LETTER

From the SYNODAL COMMITTEE for the Management of the Brethren's MISSIONS among the HEATHEN, accompanying the Statement of 1827.

HERRNHUT, *October 17th, 1828.*

DEAR BRETHREN AND SISTERS,

“The year 1827 was distinguished by three jubilees or anniversaries of important events in the history of the Church of the United Brethren. Among the most important fruits of that remarkable outpouring of the Spirit upon the rising congregation at Herrnhut, on the 13th of August, 1727, and the general excitement to prayer and intercession, which took place on the 27th of August, in the same year, we justly reckon that ardent desire awakened in the hearts of its members, to spread the knowledge of the power of Christ's atonement among Heathen nations. The effects, which by the grace of God have been produced ever since the year 1733, excite us continually to praise and glorify that True and Faithful Witness, who has so powerfully pronounced His blessing upon that great work. This has also been most apparent in the year past, upon our continued exertions to maintain the missionary work committed to us.

“In GREENLAND, this period has been distinguished by the encouragement given to our Brethren, on perceiving a general awakening in the hearts of the young people.

“At *Fredericksthal*, the missionaries have been able at length, on the 28th of September, 1826, to leave their hut of sods, and to inhabit their European block-house, with thanksgiving to the Lord for having helped thus far. In the two northern stations, the increasing want of brushwood causes much anxiety respecting a future supply of fuel.

“From LABRADOR we have received, both by letters and by visiting Missionaries, the most agreeable accounts.

“The settlement at *Okkak* celebrated the 50th anniversary of its formation. The missionaries are proceeding with the translation of the Scriptures, and in all the schools much progress is made by the Esquimaux scholars, in reading, writing, and singing.

“In NORTH AMERICA, a new church has been built for the Delaware congregation at *New Fairfield*.

“The two settlements among the Cherokees in Georgia are slowly increasing in number, but the spiritual state of the Indian converts is encouraging. The death of their chief, Charles Renatus Hicks, who was a pattern to his countrymen in walk and conversation, ever since 1790, and a promoter of the cause of God, is much and justly lamented.

“In SURINAM, the foundation of a larger church, necessary for the accommodation of the increasing congregation at *Paramaribo*, was laid on the 21st of July, by the generous contribution of friends,

both of the Lutheran and Calvinistic persuasions. Testimony was borne to the good effects of the Brethren's Mission in that Colony.

"In the WEST INDIES, the three Danish, and three of the English islands, St. Kitts, Antigua, and Barbadoes, were visited by Brother Christian Gottlieb Hueffel, on his passage from North America to us, pursuant to his appointment as member of the Elders' Conference of the Unity. This visit of a bishop of our Church to the Missionary stations in those islands, has been attended with blessing and profit.

"On the 17th and 28th of August, many of the West India Islands were visited by a dreadful hurricane, which was most violent in St. Croix. A new desire to hear and obey the word of God, seemed to be awakened among the negroes in the Danish islands.

"In BARBADOES, the new Mission at Mount Tabor is in an encouraging state.

"At *New Carmel*, in JAMAICA, the foundation of a new church was laid on the 12th of March, and in all the settlements the eagerness of the negroes to attend the preaching of the Gospel was great.

"March 6th, Brother Ricksecker, arrived in TOBAGO for the renewal of the Mission in that island. The new settlement built upon the estate of Mr. Hamilton will be called Montgomery.

"The mission at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE continues to prosper. Two circumstances may be considered of importance to this mission. In consequence of calumnious reports raised by an evil-minded person, and inserted in the public papers, an investigation took place by the kindness of the government, the result of which was, the confirmation of the regulations made in the Brethren's settlements for the maintenance of good order; and the complete refutation of the calumniator.

"A chief among the Tambookies, having applied to the Government for the instruction of his people in Christianity and the useful arts, the Brethren were desired to undertake a mission to that nation, and a reconnoitring journey was made at the desire of the Colonial Government, by the Brethren Hallbeck and Fritch, from the 18th of June to the 21st of July.

"The dwelling-place of the Tambookie tribe is beyond the eastern frontiers of the colony and the Caffre country, at the foot of a range of mountains from which the Great Fish River flows into the Eastern, and the Orange River into the Western Ocean. We trust that the Lord will prepare the way, and that from this nation also He will see of the travail of His soul, and be satisfied.

"It may be readily supposed, that the many long and tedious journeys and voyages, undertaken during the year 1817, the supply of vacancies, the establishment of new stations, and the erection of various buildings, the pensions of 82 superannuated Missionaries, and the education of 86 children of Missionaries, must occasion an expense far beyond our limited means: but we thank the Lord, that also in this year He has provided for our wants, by inclining the hearts of generous friends of the Missionary cause, within and with-

out the pale of our Church, in the old and new world, to support us in the maintenance of this extensive work.

“Continue, dear Brethren and Sisters, and friends, to unite with us in prayer for the increased spread of the kingdom of our Saviour, to support us by your active participation, as the Lord may give you ability, and to remember in your daily supplications at the Throne of Grace the converts belonging to our 38 Missionary stations, and the 188 Brethren and Sisters engaged in their service.

“We also commend ourselves to your remembrance and prayers, as those servants of the Brethren’s Church to whom is entrusted the management of our Missionary concerns. In this we are joined by all the members of the Elders’ Conference of the Unity, and remain your very affectionate Brethren,

G. M. SCHNEIDER, HANS WIED, C. G. HUEFFEL.”

STATEMENT of Receipts and Disbursements by the Committee, appointed for the management of the general concerns of the United Brethren’s Missions, for the year 1827.

RECEIPTS.

Collections in the Settlements of the Brethren,	\$5,176 69
Additional benefactions, - - - - -	2,289 74½
Contributions from friends on the Continent, -	4,849 14½
Do. do. in the British Islands, -	16,857 05
Do. do. in North America, -	8,710 33½
Legacies, - - - - -	1,648 27½
Interest more received than paid, - - - -	25 05
Profit by course of Exchange, - - - - -	96 79
Balance deficient, - - - - -	1,430 12
	<hr/>
	\$41,083 20

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Greenland, - - - - -	\$3,682 61
Surinam, - - - - -	417 62
Barbadoes, - - - - -	4,276 94
St. Kitts, - - - - -	2,841 93½
Antigua, - - - - -	6,468 71
Jamaica, - - - - -	1,263 55
Labrador, - - - - -	874 79
Danish Islands, - - - - -	0 00
North American Indians, - - - - -	1,905 68½
South Africa, - - - - -	4,538 71½
	<hr/>
	26,270 55½
By agent’s and bookkeeper’s salaries, stationary and sundry expences, - - - -	1,235 87
By postage, &c. - - - - -	313 65
	<hr/>
	1,549 52

By pensions to 23 married and 7 unmarried brethren,	-	-	-	-	-	3,953	47
ditto to 31 widows,	-	-	-	-	-	1,402	37½
ditto to 86 children at school, or trades,	-	-	-	-	-	5,815	58
							<hr/> 11,171 22½
By contributions to the support of missionaries still engaged in service in Europe,	-	-	-	-	-	888	00
By travelling expenses,	-	-	-	-	-	1,203	90
							<hr/> \$41,083 20
<i>General Statement at the close of 1827.</i>							
Surplus of 1826,	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,170	57
Extinct annuities,	-	-	-	-	-	407	00
Disbursements of former years, repaid in 1827,	-	-	-	-	-	177	97
							<hr/> 1,755 54
Deduct deficiency in the account for 1827,	-	-	-	-	-	1,430	12
							<hr/> \$325 42

NARRATIVE

Of the Beginning of the Mission among the Heathen in Greenland.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 278.)

Their proper dwelling-house, for which they had brought materials from Copenhagen, being completed, their next anxious care was, to become acquainted with the Greenlanders, and to learn their language by holding intercourse with them, that they might be able to preach to them the word of Salvation. But just at that time, a Greenland boy on his return from Copenhagen, had brought over with him the small-pox, hitherto unknown in this country. This disease spread like a pestilence among the people, and raged from September, 1733, to the middle of the next year, in so dreadful a manner, that it seemed to threaten the extirpation of the whole nation, inasmuch, as between two and three thousand people lost their lives in consequence of it. In this inexpressible distress, Mr. Egede was indefatigable in visiting and comforting the sick, and the dying. Sometimes he took the Brethren with him. But in most places they found the houses forsaken, and dead bodies lying unburied, both within and without, which they covered with stones. Mr. Egede most compassionately received as many of the sick, who had fled to him, as his house would contain; and he and his wife nursed them as well as possible, though to the detriment of their own health. The Brethren followed his example, and cared in the best manner they could for the poor people, who had taken their refuge to them, endeavouring at the same time to minister spiritual advice, as far as they were able to make them understand their meaning, by words and signs. The

whole country round about New Herrnhut, within a compass of several miles to the North and South, being now almost entirely stripped of its inhabitants, and shunned by those at a distance as a nest of the plague: the Brethren had cause enough to feel their courage damped. Add to this, they were attacked and confined to their beds, by a scorbutic disorder. They could, however, in turns, wait upon one another, and Mr. Egede and his wife afforded them the most friendly assistance. "We are now," (they write on this occasion,) "under a severe trial of our faith, not being able to see a step of our way clearly before us. Amongst the heathen we have not yet discovered the least trace of any thing that is good, no not so much as a sigh; yea, these poor people find death where life was intended for them. In whatever point of view we consider our own situation, we can discover nothing but misery *within* and *without*. *Without* we do not even feel the corporeal qualification which would enable us to continue in this country: God alone can give us that: for we are labouring under the oppressive effects of disease: though we are inclined to believe that this will tend to prepare our constitutions for future service of the Lord in this climate. We moreover acknowledge it as a peculiar mercy, that this disease has been kept from us till we moved into our dwelling-house.

Within, we have lost every thing that may be considered as springing merely from good will or inclination; even the courage we formerly had to engage in learning the language, is gone from us: nothing, but what is the exclusive effect of grace is yet left us. The Lord knows why he has placed on this post, the weakest and most inexperienced of all his people. But yet we are willing to continue in this trying situation, which presents to our view nothing but apparent impossibilities, till Jesus himself shall vouchsafe to appear in our behalf, as the helper of his poor servants. Our only care is this, that we may please him: our hope, that God will bring his children in safety through every perplexity and danger: and our joy, that we are remembered by many children of God in Europe."

During this state of uneasiness, they derived no small encouragement from the intelligence brought them by the first vessel from Copenhagen, in the year 1734, that they might expect the arrival of two Brethren, by the ship which would soon follow. These were the Brethren Frederick Bøenish, and John Beck, the former of whom had declared to the Congregation, as early as the year 1731, his wish to go to Greenland; and the latter had felt the same impulse, at the time when the first Missionaries set out for that country. After a long and troublesome voyage, during which they had to suffer much, in consequence of the mockery and abusive language which they had to put up with from the crew, they arrived, August 8th, in safety at New Herrnhut, to the great joy of the Brethren there. Very few Greenlanders had as yet visited them; they therefore undertook by turns (partly alone, and partly with Mr. Egede, or the trades-people) journeys of a greater or smaller extent to the South and the North, with a view to get acquainted with the Savages, and by degrees to

gain their confidence and love, though this object could be more fully obtained by their friendly behaviour and conduct, than by words. In consequence of this, they now received more frequent visits from the Greenlanders, who, however, were more desirous to obtain small presents, or articles of provision, than to hear the word of God: indeed their hearts and ears seemed as yet quite shut against the preaching of the Gospel.

Christian David now began to think seriously of returning to Europe, having received no other commission in reference to Greenland than merely to accompany the Brethren thither, and to help them at their first settling in that country. Nor had Christian Stach considered his call from the beginning as binding him to spend his whole life among the Heathen. The remaining three Brethren, Matthew Stach, Frederick Bøhnish and John Beck, entered on their part anew into a solemn obligation to continue the work of the Lord in his strength, with prayer and firm confidence, though they should not be favoured to witness any success for many years yet to come, being ready to sacrifice their lives for the sake of the Heathen. On the 15th of March, 1735, they solemnly agreed upon the observance of the following points:

1. We will never forget that we came hither in reliance upon God our Saviour, in whom all the nations of the earth shall be blessed; walking by faith, and not by sight.

2. The knowledge of Christ, as having washed us from our sins in his own blood, and being made the author of salvation to all that believe, shall be the chief doctrine among us, which we are to proclaim by word and by example, according to the grace bestowed on us, and by which we will endeavour to bring the Heathen to the obedience of the faith.

3. We will with diligence continue the study of the language in love, patience, and hope.

4. We will each acknowledge the grace bestowed upon the other, in honour preferring one another, and being subject to each other in the fear of the Lord.

5. We will carefully maintain brotherly discipline, admonition and correction according to the rule of Christ, and withdraw from any one that walketh not agreeably to the purity of the Gospel, till he shall humble himself before God and the Brethren.

6. We will perform our daily work in the name of the Lord Jesus, and should any one prove slothful in business we will remind him of his duty.

7. Yet we will not give way to anxious cares and say, "What shall we eat, what shall we drink?" but cast our care on him who feedeth the ravens and clotheth the lilies of the field; not forgetting, however, the words of the Lord, "in the sweat of thy brow thou shalt eat thy bread." After having solemnly bound themselves to the observance of these points they had a blessed participation of the Holy Sacrament together, by which their faith and love was confirmed, and the bond of their union strengthened.

Soon after this event they had to go through a new, and a very severe and long continued trial of their faith and patience. In the past year a gentleman of rank and opulence, at the Danish Court, had furnished them with the provisions they wanted, but this year they had been altogether forgotten. From the Congregation at Herrnhut they had solicited no help, neither did the Brethren there know what to provide for them, or how to transmit what might be provided. They were in consequence reduced to a state of the utmost need. Their whole stock of provisions for the year consisted of a barrel and a half of oatmeal, half a barrel of peas, and a very small quantity of ship biscuits; out of this pittance they would have had to furnish Christian David with what he might want for his voyage home, had he not afterwards been allowed by the Captain to mess with the sailors. The Danish Colonists at Godhaab pitied them in their distress, but could afford no help, their provisions being also greatly reduced. To complete their misfortune, they were not able to procure much by fishing or hunting, on account of an unusual scarcity of rein-deer, fishes, and birds. They were ignorant as to the manner of catching seals, and the Greenlanders, who found out that they were in distress, declined selling them any of those they caught, except at a very high price. Frequently, when on an excursion of three days duration, they could obtain but half a seal, after using the most earnest entreaties; and when that was consumed they were necessitated to appease their hunger by sea-weed and shell-fish. At length, Providence so ordered it, that a strange Greenlander, of the name of Tppegan, arrived with them from a place at the distance of thirty leagues towards the South, who offered to sell them from time to time as much of his stock of provisions as he himself could spare. The Brethren now accustomed themselves to eat seal's flesh, and prepared their scanty supply of oatmeal with train-oil. But the distress was still farther increased, when Tppegan himself began to stay away for a length of time, and at last returned no more to them: then the Brethren were forced by the cravings of hunger, to venture out upon the foaming billows in an old and leaky boat, to the distance of several miles from the shore. Once they were driven by a tempestuous sea upon an island, where they had to remain for four days exposed in their wet clothes to the intense cold. At another time in the month of November, having spent all their strength in rowing against wind and tide, they were obliged to remain for a whole night on a desert coast, where they endeavored to satisfy their hunger with a small portion of seals' flesh, given them by a Greenlander at one of their feasts; and having in vain sought to find some rest in a hole they had dug in the snow, they were compelled to keep themselves warm by the exercise of running. During these heavy trials, they were exposed to the ridicule and contempt of the Greenlanders: but their confidence in the help of the Lord was not shaken. "We commit our ways to the Lord," such is their declaration in their journal, "We know not indeed what he intends to do with us, and are sensible that still further trials and difficulties await us; but we firmly

believe that the issue will be glorious. For when he has proved us sufficiently, so as to give us a full opportunity to shew that we wish to remain faithful to him, and to the call he has given us, he will grant us to see his glory!"

According to their faith it was done unto them, for they experienced the most unexpected help at those very seasons when their distress had become extreme. The Brethren had transmitted by Christian David, a letter containing a request, which he powerfully supported by word of mouth, namely that some Sisters might be sent them to manage their domestic concerns, in order that they themselves might more uninterruptedly attend to their proper calling. In consequence of this request, in the year 1736, the Widow Sister Stach (Matthew's mother,) and her two daughters, Rosina, aged 22, and Anna, aged 12 years, accompanied by Brother George Wiesner, were despatched from Herrnhut to their assistance, and arrived July the 7th. (In the sequel Rosina was joined in holy matrimony with Brother John Beck, and some years after Anna married Brother Frederic Bæhnish.) The Reverend Mr. Egede, that most worthy man, whose bodily and mental faculties had been much impaired by his fifteen year's hard and apparently unproductive labour in that country, returned by the same vessel to Copenhagen, to enjoy the rest he so much needed and deserved. Christian Stach accompanied him, with a view to give to the congregation at Herrnhut a circumstantial account of the state of the Mission.

The arrival of fresh assistants, and the letter they had received by them, tended not a little to encourage our Missionaries; but scarcely half the quantity of the necessary provisions having been sent them by that vessel, their wants as well as their labours were increased in consequence of the increase of their family. The Lord, however, afforded them seasonable help, according to their need: and the vessel on board of which Christian Stach returned to them, July 6th, 1737, brought them at last a sufficient stock of provisions.

Hitherto they had not seen the smallest effect from their arduous endeavours to communicate to the Greenlanders the truths of the Holy Scriptures. Those who came from a distance were stupid, ignorant and listless; and the little that could be said to them, during their short visits, left no abiding impression. Those who resided at Baal's River, and had been instructed for a number of years, seemed, for the most part, to have grown worse by the advantages they had enjoyed. They were tired of hearing, yea, disgusted with what they heard, and appeared quite hardened. The Missionaries did not remit their endeavours to overcome these formidable obstacles, nor did they cease to pray fervently, that the powerful efficacy of the grace of our Redeemer, might be experienced by these poor people: and this fervent prayer was heard and answered, when in the year 1738, the first Greenlander was awakened by the preaching of Jesus' sufferings. They give the narrative of this pleasing event. "On the 2d of June, many of the natives of the South passing by our dwelling, visited us. John Beck was just then employed in making a fair copy

of part of a translation of the Evangelists. The heathen wished to know what were the contents of that book. He read part of it to them, and took the opportunity to enter into conversation with them. Having put the question, whether they had an immortal soul? They replied, yes. He further asked whither their souls would go, when their bodies must die? Some said, up above; others, down below. After setting them to rights, he enquired, who had made heaven and earth, mankind, and every thing visible? Their answer was, that they did not know, nor had ever heard: but supposed it must be some mighty and opulent Lord. He then related to them, how God had created all things good, and man in particular; and how man had rebelled against him through disobedience, and thereby plunged himself into extreme misery and perdition: but, added he, God had pity upon him, and was manifested in the flesh to redeem man by suffering and dying. In Him, said he, we must believe, if we wish to be saved. The Holy Ghost on this occasion prompted this Brother impressively to describe the sufferings and death of Jesus. He exhorted them with great energy to consider well how much it cost our Saviour to redeem us: and to give up their hearts to Him, as his reward, so dearly gained by all that he suffered, and especially by the travail of his soul, which caused his sweat to be as it were great drops of blood, falling down to the ground. He then read to them the history of our Saviour's sufferings on the Mount of Olives. It was then that the Lord opened the heart of one of these Savages, called Kajarnak; who stepped up to the table, and said with a loud voice that trembled with emotion: How was that? tell me that once more, for I would fain be saved too. These words, says the missionary, which I had never heard from any Greenlander before, pierced my very soul, and affected me so much, that with tears in my eyes, I related to them the whole history of the sufferings of Christ, and the counsel of God for our salvation. Meanwhile the other Brethren returned home from their occupations, and entered full of joy, into a still farther explanation of the doctrines of the Gospel. Some of the Savages laid their hands upon their mouths, as is their custom when much surprised at any thing they hear: others, who had no relish for the subject sneaked away; but some desired that we would teach them also how to pray: and, when we did so, they repeated our words several times, lest they should forget them. In short, there was such an emotion amongst them, as we had never seen before. At taking leave, they promised soon to repeat their visit, because they wished to hear more of this matter, and to tell it also to their acquaintance. The 18th, we were again visited by many natives of the South, of whom, however, but few seemed inclined to listen to the preaching of the Gospel; but it is evident that on Kajarnak's mind such an impression has been made, as will not easily be erased: for he is always engaged in meditating upon some portion of Scripture, or some ejaculatory prayer he has heard from us, and he has declared to us that he often feels an inward impulse to pray. Since that time he has repeated his visits to us more fre-

quently, and at last taken up his abode with us. At our conversations with him, he is frequently moved even to tears. He is an extraordinary man; and when we compare his character with that of the other Greenlanders, who can comprehend nothing but what is daily repeated to them, we are astonished at him, for when he has heard a thing, perhaps but twice, he comprehends and retains it in his mind: moreover, he manifests great love to us, and an earnest desire to receive still further instruction; and, when we converse with him, he seems to catch every word with the utmost eagerness. O dear Brethren, how many agreeable hours we are now favoured to spend after such severe trials, when engaged with him in conversation and prayer. Help us to entreat the Lord that he would send his truth and light among the whole nation, give them ears to hear, and hearts to understand the word of salvation: that he would hasten his work of grace in the heart of this firstling, so that according to our hope and expectation, you and we may soon behold His glory in Greenland, of which we have even now a pleasing anticipation. His name be praised for the little we have already seen; and for his having graciously granted us the favour to obtain, in some small measure, the end of our faith, after five years spent in hoping against hope." The work of conversion became more and more perceptible in Kajarnak and his family: on which account the Brethren began to give him and his wife and son and daughter, the necessary instruction in the fundamental truths of the Christian religion, preparatory to their being baptized; and March the 29th, 1739, being Easter Sunday, that sacrament was administered to all these persons, by Brother Matthew Stach. Having, before the whole Congregation, answered the questions of the missionary, relative to the reason of the hope that was in them, and promised solemnly to forsake all heathenish customs, to continue residing with their teachers, and to walk worthy of the Gospel, the four firstlings of the Greenland nation, were dedicated in a fervent prayer, and with imposition of hands, to their only Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, and incorporated with the Christian Church, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. During this sacred transaction, which was accompanied with a powerful feeling of the peace of God, great emotion of heart manifested itself among all those who were present.

EXTRACT

Of the Narrative of the Life of Brother JOHN ANTES.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 284.)

"In August 1781, I was called to attend the general synod of the Brethren's church, to be held at Bertholdsdorf, in Saxony, in the year 1782. Having, by God's blessing, regulated all my outward concerns to satisfaction, I quitted Cairo, December 23, after a residence of twelve years in Egypt.

"That period of my life will forever remain most important to me. When I reflect on the many heavy and trying occurrences, of

which I have mentioned but a few, which would sometimes make me and my Brethren faint-hearted, as to the aim of our mission, on the dangers for soul and body, the artful snares laid to draw me into gross transgression, and the sinful practices daily before my eyes, I am excited to praise and extol the unwearied faithfulness of my God and Saviour, who caused my heart to cleave to Him, under all circumstances, and protected me by an unseen hand. I have also enjoyed much peace and happiness in converse with Him, both at home within our own walls, and even in the streets, and amidst tumultuous crowds. One thing I must be permitted to add, namely, that I found it not so easy, as those who live in a Christian country imagine, always boldly to confess the name of Christ, before scoffers, and reviling Mahometans, and though, when reproached with being a *Christian*, I would answer, "God be praised!" I sometimes felt pride stirring within me, resenting the indignity attached to the name. This has made me often turn for help and strength to our Saviour, and He never suffered me to deny Him before men.

"On the 26th of December 1781, I sailed from Alexandria, and after a very dangerous voyage, having encountered a most violent hurricane, in which many vessels were shipwrecked in the Archipelago, arrived, March 19, at Leghorn. The Lazaretto being full, our party was sent to another, in a boat, in which we had nearly been lost. I was detained here till the 13th of May, when I set out, by way of Florence and Bologna, for Venice. Here I found several of my old friends, and among them the very man who had showed me so much kindness on my first landing at Rosetta. (See page 231.)

"May 26, I reached Herrnhut, and cannot describe what I felt when I again entered this settlement of the Brethren, after so long an absence and so many vicissitudes. I bless the Lord for all the mercies I enjoyed during the synod, in fellowship with so many of His servants, and for the love and kindness I experienced from all His people here. After the synod, I retired to Barby, but in 1783, was appointed Warden of the single Brethren's house at Neuwied, on the Rhine. Having spent two years very happily in this place, I received a call to be Warden of the Brethren's congregation at Fulnec, in Yorkshire.

"In June 1786, I married, and found in my wife a helpmate truly devoted to the Lord and his service, with whom I have now lived twenty-four years, in uninterrupted happiness, thankful for that gracious dispensation which brought us together.

"During the first years of my abode at Fulnec, I had to struggle with various difficulties and trials, but having learnt to turn, with all my wants, small and great, to the Lord, for help, he never left me destitute, but graciously supported me, and gave me many striking proofs of His love and power.

"In 1788, I was attacked by a severe illness, which I sometimes thought would end in my dissolution, but by God's blessing, was perfectly restored to health.

"In 1801, I travelled with my wife, by way of Hull and Ham-

burg, to Herrnhut, where I attended the general synod of the Brethren's church. On our return, we visited several settlements of the Brethren in Germany and Holland. The acquaintance which we made on that occasion with so many servants of the Lord, from various parts, and the kindness we experienced every where, proved a new encouragement unto us. On our passage from the Brill to England, we met with a singular preservation of our lives. The night was excessively dark, and the wind very high: on a sudden, our small vessel received a most violent shock, and we heard the water rushing into her. All were roused from sleep, and we found that a large Dutch ship had run foul of us, and occasioned a leak, which at first threatened our destruction. After great exertion, it was stopped so far as to make it possible to keep the water under, by incessant pumping. When the danger was greatest, it pleased the Lord to grant us grace to be perfectly calm, and resigned to His will, amidst the cries and lamentations of our fellow-passengers. A gentleman in the cabin was much struck with this proof of the Lord's goodness, became confident towards us, and rendered us afterwards some essential services.

"After our return to Fulnec, I entered again upon the duties of my office, under a deep sense of my own weakness, but trusting to my God and Saviour for His support. He never put my confidence to shame, and a consciousness of my own insufficiency kept me dependent upon Him in all things.

"In 1802, I lost my most valued friend and fellow-labourer, Brother George Traneker, an event which I cannot help noticing, as it seemed, more than any other circumstance, to wean me from attachment to this world. Indeed, though I valued spiritual fellowship with the Lord's people, next to the love of, and communion with, our Saviour, above every thing on earth, yet I learnt to know, that the enjoyment of His grace does not depend upon human aid, and that He alone is sufficient to afford us complete happiness. We justly mourn over the loss of such valuable and approved servants of God in the church, but I am convinced, that the same Lord who prepared them, and gave them such choice gifts for his service, is able to raise up successors.

"In 1803, I was brought very low by an abscess in my neck and consequent operation, and with a view to recover my lost strength, made a journey to the west of England, and London, which completed my restoration to health. After another fit of illness in 1807, I went on a visit to my wife's relations in Dublin, visited Gracehill, a settlement of the Brethren in the north of Ireland, and returned by way of Glasgow and Edinburgh. On this journey I was frequently attacked by the gout, chiefly in my left foot, which had suffered most by the bastinado. This makes me think, that the cruel treatment I then underwent, was in a great degree the cause of it.

"Hitherto I had felt but little of the effects of old age; but now the frequent attacks of the gout, brought on by every exposure to cold or damp air, and a complaint in my head, still more easily excited by any current of air, and which I first felt in the year 1789,

began to weaken my powers and spirits; and I regretted, that I could no longer exert myself with the same alacrity, in the service of the congregation, and individuals, as formerly. I therefore began to long for a place of rest, where I might spend my remaining days in converse with my Saviour, and be prepared by Him for the eternal enjoyment of His blissful presence. Having obtained my dismissal from my office, in 1808, I chose Bristol for my future place of abode, and was received by my Brethren and Sisters there with such cordiality and affection, that I want words to express my gratitude for it. May the Lord bless them, and be their eternal reward.

“What shall I say of the forty years in which I have been favoured to be employed in the service of the Lord? When I look back, I hide my face with shame, and my only plea is, God be merciful to me a sinner, and forgive all my numberless faults and short-comings. Have others even looked on any thing that I have done as praiseworthy, nothing appears so to me; I claim not the smallest merit. My deeds were never free from weakness and imperfection, both in the motive and execution. My only boast is, our Saviour’s great mercy and readiness to forgive.

“And now, with regard to my final transition out of this world into His presence, I firmly trust that He, who has done so much for me, and, without the least merit of my own, given me, from one day to the other, even in the most trying circumstances, whatsoever was needful for my spiritual and temporal good, will also not forsake me in that hour, when I shall stand most in need of His support, but grant me the grace to depart cheerfully unto Him, as a poor, undeserving, but pardoned sinner, relying on His mercy and merits alone. Then how joyful shall I sing—Hallelujahs to my King!”

(*To be continued.*)

Recent Miscellaneous Missionary Intelligence.

TOBAGO.

Extract of a Letter from Brother RICKSECKER, dated MONTGOMERY, April 23d, 1829.

“During the past year we had to struggle with many difficulties and much indisposition. Every thing seemed to oppose our missionary labors, and at times it appeared as if the enemy was determined not to suffer our stay. We were impelled thereby the more to seek refuge in prayer, and the Lord has convinced us that our cries and supplications have not been in vain, as he now permits us to enjoy a hope of still seeing the reward of his sufferings gathered here as elsewhere. There are now eighteen negroes belonging to this little congregation, two of whom have been baptized since the commencement of the year. They are as yet but babes in Christ, and must be treated with great care. Heretofore it had been customary here, whenever negroes expressed a wish to be baptized, to comply with that wish without delay. As I cannot consent to act thus, many are

much dissatisfied, and call me "the wicked parson." They are so prejudiced against me on that account, that they avoid coming to hear the word, and when I go after them into their cabins, they seek to escape or hide themselves—infatuated by the Evil one with such blindness to their true welfare. But I will not lose courage; at length their hour will come. With the new year I commenced evening meeting twice in the week, under great discouragement and doubt. At first a very few only attended, but their numbers have gradually increased, and now I often have more than thirty collected. The passion week was particularly a season of encouragement. On the evening of Good Friday, our little church was completely filled, and on Easter Sunday I had to preach twice, as one half of the hearers only could get into our church at a time. Brother and Sister Eberman are now on their journey to join us. He has written to me from Antigua, where they are detained by the confinement of Sister Eberman. Their arrival will be a great alleviation of our labours, in attending to the daily schools on different plantations. How greatly do we rejoice to hear that the Lord continues to render more labourers willing to serve him among the benighted heathen.

JAMAICA.

Brother ZORN writes from FAIRFIELD, under date of *March 17th*:

"Our Missionary labours have lately been extended beyond the immediate vicinity of Fairfield, and attention to the spiritual wants of the negro slaves, as we believe ourselves called to be useful wherever we can be so, and not restricted to one spot and one class of persons. We have taken into our sphere of action the free brown people, who live in the lowlands or Savanna, between the Mayday and St. Croix mountains, who, notwithstanding their freedom, are in a state of ignorance and depravity as great as any slaves. They are descendants of Indians, mulattoes, &c. and lead extremely indolent lives, caring only for the gratification of their animal necessities—a great many, indeed, subsist chiefly by theft. The Savanna is interspersed with clumps of trees, being otherwise an extensive plain, covered with grass, and not unproductive, although defective in that essential article, water. There is a good quantity of logwood growing, though at present not large enough to be cut; and cotton was formerly cultivated with success. These productions would prove some stimulus to industrious habits, which we seek to encourage as much as lies in our power. Cattle and horses can be raised likewise. We have succeeded in establishing a school among these people, which is attended by thirty-six children, and which we flatter ourselves will support itself, although we must go to some expense for the premises. This will, however, be defrayed by the liberality of the Ladies' Society in England. Every other Thursday we attend to examine the children, to catechise them, and to address those adults who attend, to the number of thirty or forty, on the concerns of their immortal souls, concluding with prayer and singing. We commend this small beginning to the prayers of yourself and all our Christian friends. Our members at Fairfield at the close of 1828 were as

follows: 584 communicants, 107 candidates for communion, 155 baptized adults, 291 baptized children; together, 1137 persons. Add to these 395 new people, and 146 candidates for baptism, and the total number under our care is 1678.

NEW FAIRFIELD, (U. C.)

Brother LUCKENBACH, in a letter received in the month of *June*, speaking of the sugar harvest, which had been later and less productive than usual, remarks, that the Missionaries had been much pleased to find that their people had conducted themselves during that season uncommonly quiet, refraining from those excesses, of which at such times they are generally guilty. On the whole they had reason to believe, that many, who have hitherto been addicted to intemperance, are now truly desirous to be delivered from this evil. The passion week, and the Easter festival, were celebrated as usual, and the Missionaries trust not without renewed blessings to their congregation. One sister was confirmed, and two others were re-admitted to the Holy Communion.

Letters recently received from this station give the distressing information that *it* has pleased the Lord, on the 1st of August, to call to himself his maid-servant, our Sister *Anna Haman*, at the age of 39 years. Not only her bereaved husband, our Brother Adam Haman, but his fellow-labourers and the whole congregation mourn her loss. The other missionaries were blest with health.

SURINAM.

Letters have been received from the Brethren W. C. GENTH, and GEO. H. BUTE, from PARAMARIBO, stating the arrival of the latter with his wife and child on that station on the 25th of *May*. Their voyage from Gloucester, Mass. had been favourable, though in various respects unpleasant, especially on account of the almost constant sea sickness of Brother Bute. Soon after their arrival he was seized with a dangerous fever, which for a season was so violent as almost to forbid the hope of his recovery, but through the gracious help of the Lord he was speedily restored to health. The state of our missionary operations is very encouraging, both in the town of Paramaribo, where the congregation amounts to 1700 members, and on fifteen plantations to which the labours of our brethren are extended, where the number of the baptized is 200.

TERMS OF THE PUBLICATION.

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